

Jaffa

A lethal drug
the law
has ignored, page 16

Heathrow men defy union as air crisis worsens

British Airways' European and domestic flights from Heathrow were cancelled again yesterday after engineering workers' shop stewards had refused to obey their union's call to resume normal working. Last night formal dismissal notices were being prepared by the airline, though a settlement formula appeared to be a possibility. Leaders of British Leyland toolmakers pledged "indefinite strike action if necessary" in support of the Heathrow men.

Company prepares for dismissals

By Christopher Thomas

Engineering union shop stewards at Heathrow yesterday maintained their unofficial industrial action in the face of concerted opposition from all the unions at British Airways. European and domestic flights were cancelled for the fourth day.

With formal dismissal notices being prepared by the airline, the situation was at a critical stage last night as union-management talks went on in the official forums for civil transport.

One of the 14 British Airline Unions has declared support for the engineers, who are resisting at the erosion of essentials for skilled workers.

Toolmakers want separate working rights outside the plant structure and improved pay.

Their shop stewards met yesterday morning but refused to accept an instruction from Hugh Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers to resume normal working.

At provincial airports, however, AUEW members were returning to normal working and British Airways and its expected domestic flights from airports other than Heathrow to be near normal. Flights to Europe will also be at normal levels.

Long-distance flights, more of which are likely to be grounded, the dispute continues, according to the airline, will be decided again today. Those involved with flight numbers, 442 to Baghdad; 591 to New York; and 561 to Boston and Philadelphia.

Mr Reginald Birch, an AUEW shop steward, met all the shop stewards at Heathrow yesterday and said afterwards: "I was pleasantly surprised by my reception. I expected

to be booed. It was good-natured and held in a good spirit."

Mr Birch was sent as a peace emissary by the AUEW to try to persuade the men to call off their action.

Crowds of men reported for work again yesterday at the start of the 8 am shift instead of reporting for their designated shifts; they were told there was no work for them.

Mr Frank Gates, one of the five stewards heading the action, said: "Aircraft can and would fly if the management used these members."

The AUEW stewards of British Airways have withdrawn from the local machinery of the bargaining structure and were not represented at yesterday's union-management talks.

The disputes at Leyland, Heathrow and Port Talbot are indicative of the intense bitterness felt by skilled blue-collar workers at their loss of differentials over less skilled men.

With the airline facing a total shutdown over Easter at Heathrow, British Airways engineering supervisors, in the three passenger terminals, yesterday criticized the way in which the management was handling the dispute.

A telegram sent on behalf of 40 day-shift supervisors condemned the threatened shutdown. A representative of the men said the airline was hell-bent on confrontation.

British Airways denied that, citing the frequent meetings held by the national joint council.

Support from toolmakers: Leader of the British Leyland toolmakers yesterday pledged "indefinite strike action if necessary" in support of the Heathrow engineers (Clifford Webb writes). They are sending a delegation to Heathrow today to consult the engineering shop stewards about the most effective support.

Widespread curbs on football hooligans

By Hugh Noyes

Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr Howell, Minister of State for Sport and Recreation, yesterday announced in the Commons a wide range of measures to control football hooliganism. They included stiffer legal penalties, ticket-only matches, controls over trains and coaches carrying supporters, and better segregation of rival groups inside football grounds.

The minister, who was clearly influenced by the rioting after the Manchester United match against Norwich last Saturday, stated that as far as visiting supporters of Manchester United were concerned the trouble had to be reduced immediately to manageable size. That would be in the interests of the club, its opponents, and the towns in which the games were being played.

Mr Howell said that on the unanimous recommendation of his working party, which included representatives of the Football Association and the Football League, those two organizations would ensure that all future Manchester United away matches would be ticket-only occasions. In no circumstances would any tickets be available on the day of the match, and all terrace tickets would be sold exclusively to supporters of the home club.

The minister said there had been three serious incidents involving so-called supporters of Manchester United in three weeks. The principal offenders seemed to have little connection with Manchester and travelled from many parts of the country. Clubs would be told to discourage the recognition of supporters' clubs around the country and instructed not to make tickets available to them.

Mr Howell said that he and his working party were to tell British Rail and the coach operators that it was irresponsible to organize travel to all-ticket matches unless the travellers had admission tickets. They would be told also that there should be no alcohol on supporters' coaches or trains.

Mr Howell said stiffer penalties were being proposed in the Criminal Law Bill, which would be considered by the Commons after Easter. It recommended that football hooligans under 17 should report to attendance centres on Saturday afternoons.

Birching, an answer: Mr Tommy Docherty, manager of Manchester United, was far from impressed with Mr Howell's measures (Excell reports). "Bristol City have done something positive," he said.

"More than Mr Howell has done."

Earlier, Bristol City had banned Manchester United supporters from attending the league match on May 7.

Mr Docherty said on the television programme *Sportsnight* that he thought corporal punishment, perhaps birching, might be the answer to football hooliganism.

Supporters banned; page 2
Parliamentary report, page 6

Kissinger warning on 'supine acceptance' of Zaire invasion

By Fred Emery

Washington, April 6

Dr Henry Kissinger has given a characteristic warning that if what he calls the invasion of Zaire is "supinely accepted by the international community, sooner or later events will get out of control".

The former Secretary of State, giving his first public speech since his departure from office, took the opportunity of a lecture at Georgetown University last night to deliver a more subtle homily to the Carter administration about its handling of foreign policy.

Dr Kissinger stoutly supported the President whenever he mentioned him by name, but caviled at his tactics and style. He was more restrained than he has been reported to be in private, but he clearly upbraided Mr Carter's men—and

sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

international community, sooner or later events will get out of control."

Dr Kissinger did not prescribe what action ought to be taken. But he is known to believe that powerful military support for the Kinshasa regime is urgent, coupled with a warning to the

"Why does ITT go on investing in Britain?"

The last few years have not, to put it mildly, been good ones for the British economy.

And yet, in 1976 for example, ITT companies in Britain invested no less than £18 million in new plant and machinery.

Plus another £15 million on research and development.

Which isn't to say that ITT is a philanthropic organization lending Britain a helping hand with no thought to its own financial stability or profitability.

Far from it.

ITT has always prided itself on being profitable, and intends to remain so.

And its investment programme in Britain has always been planned on that basis.

The results:- in the past, healthy profits year after year, even during the recent recession.

And for the future, the renewed conviction that, given the right resources and backing, British industry can match the world for efficiency. And profitability.

HOME NEWS

Casualty-ward nurses 'facing increase in violence from patients'

By John Roper

Health Services Correspondent

Nurses in casualty wards, particularly those in inner-city areas where there is more drunkenness and drug addiction than elsewhere, are being subjected increasingly to violence by patients, leading nursing journal says today.

The *Nursing Times* names casualty units at the East Birmingham hospital, the Middlesex in London, and three hospitals in Liverpool where nursing staff have been prepared to talk about violence by patients. It says the subject is difficult to research because nurses are conscious that incidents are likely to be treated as "sensational" and might reflect badly on themselves, colleagues, the nursing and the profession.

Miss Frances Cowper-Smith, who before joining the journal worked as casualty sister at a hospital in west London, says that interviews with nursing staff showed at best widespread dissatisfaction and, at worst, nightly terror in casualty units.

Incidents listed include assaults by patients on nurses and doctors by kicking, scratching and biting, destruction of equipment and damage to doors and windows.

At the East Birmingham Hos-

pital, the sister in charge, now working in York, had records of violent incidents going back for six years. They included an epileptic, aged 40, brought to the department by eight policemen, who was so violent that three of the officers had to have emergency treatment.

Miss Cowper-Smith said at a press conference that apart from alcoholism, drug addiction and physical disorders there were patients whose sudden aggression could not be labelled. Many more people were going to hospital casualty departments, often with trivial complaints, and sometimes when they had to wait because the unit was busy with emergency casualties they lost their tempers and were violent.

What was needed, in the opinion of nurses, was training of general nurses in how to cope with violent patients. Nurses with psychiatric training working in mental hospitals were much better in controlling aggressive patients. The possibility of attaching a trained psychiatric nurse to accident and emergency units should be explored.

The Royal College of Nursing said last night that it was concerned about serious difficulties in the departments. Nurses concerned with accident and emergency departments would meet the Casualty Surgeons' Association next week to discuss drawing up guidelines on how to cope with violence by patients.

Date for postal vote claims

Applications for postal votes in the Greater London Council elections and for county councils in England and Wales on May 5 must be received by the local electoral registration officer by April 19.

Postal votes may be granted because of blindness, illness, occupation, service or employment, but not absence on holiday.

Bank staff urge stiffer sentences

Representatives of 34,000 bank employees called on the Home Secretary yesterday for stiffer jail sentences for armed and violent bank robbers.

In answer to what it describes as increasing concern from its members, the Barclays Staff Association passed a resolution at its conference, at Nottingham, demanding deterrent jail sentences for such criminals.



SIGNS OF THE TIMES, BUT NOT FOR LONG.

Petrol retailers face fines for misleading

By Ronald Eather

Petrol retailers will face a maximum fine of £400 for displaying misleading price advertisements, Mr Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said yesterday.

Mr Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said yesterday: "Within weeks" introduce an order under section 4 of the Prices Act, 1974. The order would, in general, follow the provisions of the voluntary code.

Under the order every pump will have to be marked with the price of the petrol sold from it. Where garages are offering reductions or incentives, signs will have to be clear and unambiguous.

All price signs will have to be clearly visible to the motorist from inside the car before he enters a forecourt. Filling stations will no longer be able to say "10p off pump prices".

He said: "Because voluntary measures were not enough to secure general adherence to the code, the Government would

be asked to take statutory action soon to enforce the voluntary code agreed between the trade and the Office of Fair Trading last September.

According to a survey, little more than half of all garages with promotional display signs were complying with the code, he said. Because voluntary measures were not enough to secure general adherence to the code, the Government would

be asked to take statutory action soon to enforce the voluntary code agreed between the trade and the Office of Fair Trading last September.

According to a survey, little more than half of all garages with promotional display signs were complying with the code, he said. Because voluntary measures were not enough to secure general adherence to the code, the Government would

Order for invalid tricycles

The Government has placed an order for two thousand invalid tricycles at a cost of £1,850 each. Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled said yesterday.

The foundation said yesterday that a group from one of its units had met three MPs to protest against withdrawal of the tricycles.

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones, Labour MP for Eccles, had told them that new cars were being designed, and that the tricycles would be replaced in five to seven years.

The tricycles have been criticised as unsafe, and the Department of Health and Social Security decided to phase them out and give the disabled a mobility allowance of £5 a week instead. But many disabled

people said the allowance was not enough and they would prefer tricycles.

The foundation said yesterday that a group from one of its units had met three MPs to protest against withdrawal of the tricycles.

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones, Labour MP for Eccles, had told them that new cars were being designed, and that the tricycles would be replaced in five to seven years.

Speed limits will be raised from June 1

By Peter Waymark

Motoring Correspondent

The temporary speed limits imposed in December, 1974, to save fuel, are to be raised from June 1. Mr Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, announced in the Commons yesterday. The 50 mph limit never really worked either in road-safety or fuel-saving terms, and had to go.

"We hope this is only the first step in a wider review of all speed limits. For instance, the raising of the limit on all-purpose dual carriageways raises the question whether the existing limit on motorways should not be higher."

The Royal Automobile Club said speed limits must be easily understood by everyone and must be realistic. The long-awaited return to reality should mean compliance by most drivers, without which limits might fall into disrepute and become unenforceable.

Parliamentary report, page 6

Vehicle tests 'are still not tough enough'

Opencast coal working on 200 acres at Horsgarate, near Chopwell, Tyne and Wear, has been rejected by Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, on environmental grounds. The coal board said the site contained about 350,000 tons, of which half was prime coking coal.

There were widespread protests when the mining was proposed and after a public inquiry the minister's inspector advised rejection. Mr Benn said that although the case was finely balanced he had decided to accept the recommendation.

Maths degree course

A new three-year degree course in mathematics will be introduced at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology in October. The aim is to help in overcoming the shortage of mathematics teachers in schools.

Ex-sergeant wins claim to £200,000 inheritance

Kenneth Davies, a country police sergeant who became friendly with a colonel's widow more than 30 years his senior, won his High Court claim yesterday to a £200,000 inheritance under her late will.

Mr Justice Watson upheld Mrs Violet Salmon's will, made in the sergeant's favour in August, 1973, three months before she died at the age of 80.

He dismissed a challenge by five beneficiaries under a 1971 will. They maintained that Mrs Salmon was mentally incapable and suffering from delusions when she made her last will.

Mr Davies, aged 51, who retired from the force earlier this year, said after the result: "I'm pleased with the outcome. I took a certain amount of lashing but I am still bobbing about."

The judge said that suggestions that Sergeant Davies was making up to Mrs Salmon's public inquiry into a plan to double the production of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) by Vitens at the Staveley industrial complex near Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

The sergeant, married with two grown-up sons, of Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire, first met Mrs Salmon in 1970 when she was 77 and he was 45. She lived alone in Tewkesbury Park, a remote mansion in Gloucestershire, and made many telephone calls to the police. The calls were "cries for help from an elderly woman craving company," the judge said.

Sergeant Davies came running up the drive of Tewkesbury Park on his motor cycle and into her life. It was not long before, to the great scandal of her relatives and to the surprise of her friends, she fell head over heels in love with him.

Sergeant Davies was fascinated by her. "He was trapped in the arms of Mrs Salmon as the rabbit is trapped in the headlights of an approaching car. How can I be so certain? Because you could still see, shining out of his eyes in the witness box as he spoke, the complete sense of admiration, nearer to adoration, which he came to feel for her. He still worships her."

The sergeant had never met anyone like Mrs Salmon before.

He was an uneducated person and not particularly intelligent, though a very conscientious police officer. He had a yearning for things that intellectually speaking were beyond his grasp. He had a sensitive, artistic soul.

There was no reason to think that Mrs Salmon's feelings for him were there completely genuine.

The costs of the case, estimated at more than £30,000, will be paid out of Mrs Salmon's estate.

In brief

Deaths on coast set new record

A record number of 233 people died in accidents around Britain's coasts last year, an increase of 40 over 1975, the coastguard authority reported yesterday. Deaths through cliff falls totalled 133.

Coastguards were involved in 13274 incidents in 1976 in which 5,684 people, another record figure, were rescued.

Stone fire

More than six thousand electrical appliances were lost in fire estimated to have caused more than £500,000 damage at the main stores of the South Wales Electricity Board in Cardiff yesterday.

Inquiry over PVC

After anxiety by residents about the possibility of "poisonous fall-out", the Department of the Environment is to hold a public inquiry into a plan to double the production of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) by Vitens at the Staveley industrial complex near Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

Theft by doctor

A woman doctor, Tasmin Aslam, aged 28, from India, who turned £150 with £25 costs at Marlborough Street Magistrate's Court, London, yesterday, is shoplifting. She works at Harefield Hospital, London.

Lower temperatures

As an economy measure of heating in old people's homes in Essex is to be reduced, a maximum of 70°F and in children's homes and those for disabled people of 68°F.

Woman of 90 robbed

Mrs Lilian Stapleton, aged 90, who was robbed near her home at Southall, London, Tuesday night, was taken to hospital with a fractured arm and leg.

None hurt in crash

Nine people were taken to hospital in Newcastle-upon-Tyne yesterday after a collision involving an ambulance, a car and a van.

Polish education

Paul Mottram reports on race developments in higher education in Poland. Sir Norman Lindop describes the palme technique, contribution to the supply of scientific manpower and full details of the University Grants Committee's allocation to individual universities are given in *The Times* Higher Education Supplement today.

Rail network may revive inner Liverpool area

From Robert Parker

pool. It is obviously hoped that the new scheme will play an important part in reversing the present trend.

Buses will be able to do passengers "alight" on platforms, and motorbikes drive on to stations and leave them free of charge.

However, busmen are happy about what they see as a threat to their jobs and, present, they are saying they will not cooperate in providing extra buses if the train service breaks down.

In addition, there is a campaign to save the Mersey ferries. British Rail says that the ferries were withdrawn when there would be an extra £500,000 a year in rail revenue. There is to be a further inquiry about the funding of the ferries and the local passenger transport executive trying to get through a motion that would see them withdrawn.

Mr Kenneth Dixon, the divisional manager of British Rail, said the new system would lose money in the first few years, but, Reginald Cotton, the passenger manager, said it should not go so long way to creating new jobs in Liverpool.

At a press conference yesterday British Rail issued figures comparing bus times for journeys that will be covered by trains. For example, Southport is an hour and 20 minutes away by bus; the train journey will take only 38 minutes.

New toll charges for the Mersey road tunnels will come into effect on June 1, announced yesterday. They will be charged for pedal cycles, free (previously 1p); motor cycles and motorbikes, 15p (10p); cars, light vehicles under three tonnes, 25p (20p); and goods vehicles over three tonnes unladen, 60p (50p).

Three men are cleared in bank fraud trial

Three men in the Bank of Scotland fraud trial at Winchester Crown Court were found not guilty on the judge's direction yesterday after defence submissions on the sixteenth day of the trial.

The three are Robin Gerald Barry, aged 31, of Stratford Road, Milton Keynes; Peter Robert Starr, aged 44, of Calverton Road, Stoney Stratford, both Buckinghamshire, and Michael Ralph Honig, aged 47, of Shireham Park, Hendon, London.

They and seven others denied defrauding the Bank of Scotland of more than £750,000 by false valuations on property deals. The total loss to the bank is said to be £600,000.

Adjourning the case until next Tuesday week, Mr Justice Mack told the jury that the trial of the seven might last until the middle of July.

Looping the loop in search of adventure at 81

Mrs Victor Bruce, who has looped the loop in a Chipmunk aircraft above Lulsgate airfield, Bristol, yesterday. She last did it in 1952.

Mrs Bruce, of Priory Street, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, who holds 17 motor records, was accompanied by Mr. R. Hooper, chief flying instructor of Bristol and Wiltshire Aeroplane Club. With three custom-built control pedals, she flew for 10 minutes, ending with a perfect loop.

In 1932, Mrs. Bruce almost round the world in a Blackburn Biplane. She said yesterday: "I do not like motor racing. But adventure, I feel there is enough adventure in life to last a lifetime."

The lowest tar King Size cigarette

As shown in H.M. Government tables March 1977



-with Europe's most advanced filter.

PS Extra Mild King Size

...setting the pace in modern smoking.
LOW TAR GROUP As defined in H.M. Government Tables.
EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

In brief

HOME NEWS

Caravan sites costing £30m sought to hold rising gypsy numbers

By a Staff Reporter

A network of encampments costing £30m is needed to hold the growing gypsy population of England and Wales, according to a report published yesterday that criticizes the failure of recent legislation to meet their needs.

The report, written by Mr John Cripps, chairman of the Countryside Commission, for the Department of the Environment and the Welsh Office, estimates a shortage of 300 official gypsy sites, in the face of an increase in the number of gypsies from 3,400 families in 1965 to between 8,000 and 9,000. Only 133 official sites had been created since the Caravan Sites Act came into force in 1970.

"Provision exists for only a quarter of the estimated total number of gypsy families with no site of their own," the report says. "The figures demonstrate a failure, and a growing failure, to perform a statutory duty."

The report had a mixed reception yesterday. The Association of District Councils said that a paramount requirement was to meet the need for district councils to be given power to curtail unauthorized encampments where an official site had been provided in their areas.

Mr Frank Bushell, chairman of the association's housing and environmental health committee, said the association was critical of the proposal that the Government should use wider powers to direct local authorities to provide a crash programme for sites at the same time as reducing existing controls against unauthorized camps.

What was needed was not direction from national level but allocation of resources for local authorities to deploy at their own discretion.

Mr Martin, Under-Secretary of State for the Environment, said in a parliamentary written reply yesterday that he planned to examine at first hand the provision of gypsy caravan sites in various parts of England.

The lack of adequate sites was the main source of tension between gypsies and householders.

The report attributes the Act's ineffectualness to the

hostility of public opinion towards gypsies, to the extent of local councillors being afraid of electoral reasons to vote in favour of setting up an encampment, and of the gypsies' own conduct. "The behaviour of most gypsies does nothing to commend them to house-dwellers as neighbours. A significant number adopt threatening postures, and not only when they are the worse for drink."

The report urges the Government to give gypsy accommodation the same priority it affords to housing, and to guarantee grants to cover the full cost of establishing the required sites over the next five years.

At local authority level, Mr Cripps recommends council help for gypsies to buy or lease land, and sale to local authorities of appropriate land by the Property Services Agency. "It would be to everyone's advantage if as many gypsies as possible were to find their own accommodation rather than to rely on local authorities to provide it at the public expense," the report says.

It also recommends the removal of an upper limit of 15 caravans to an urban site, and the appointment of gypsy liaison officers in counties and boroughs where the gypsy population warrants it. New encampments should provide a variety of long-stay and stop-over facilities.

Mr Cripps emphasized that, while responsibility for the gypsies' "right of legal abode" rests with local authorities, the Government is committed to respect, not assimilate, the Romany lifestyle. "Whatever the previous policies, the secretaries of state now accept the gypsies' right to a nomadic existence for so long as he wishes to continue it."

The Minority Rights Group said of the report: "It is a good start, and crucial ammunition in the battle for an end to the authority-enforced misery of gypsy life."

Mr Thomas Caulcott, secretary of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said: "Even if the money could be found, finding sites acceptable to both the mobile gypsy population and the settled community would remain as difficult as ever."

Accommodation for Gypsies, by John Cripps (Stationery, £1.25).



Dame Janet Baker rehearsing with Mr George Malcolm (harpsichord) and his ensemble for the opening concert last night at the New Gallery, Regent Street, London.

Warning on surcharge guarantees

Tourists are warned today that holiday-surchARGE guarantees offered by tour companies may be misleading. The Consumers' Association says the small print should be read with care.

In the latest issue of *Which?* magazine it says: "a 'no surcharge' guarantee may not be quite what you think."

Which? investigated guarantees offered by 28 tour operators and only six were fully approved. Even they had conditions that government action through value-added tax or taxes might mean extra costs.

Which? says: "In practice, the most you can hope for is a guarantee which promises no surcharge unless extra charges are imposed by governments."

The other operators all had conditions attached to the guarantees. Five companies had small print reserving the right to alter prices or offering no guarantee at all or a more limited guarantee than their competitors.

Hotel code will let guests know tariff on arrival

By Patricia Tisdall

A code of practice to ensure that hotel guests know in advance exactly how much they will have to pay was announced in a Commons written reply yesterday by Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade.

The code, which has been drawn up in association with the British Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers Association, the regional tourist boards, the British Resorts Association and other interested bodies, will not apply to establishments with fewer than four guest bedrooms.

The main requirement of the code, which has been discussed over many months by the Government and hotel industry, is that hotel guests shall be handed a card at reception desks giving details of the total charge for the room and meals they have booked, taking account of value-added tax and

any service charge. The card will also include such particulars as the provision of private bathrooms.

Details of charges for such extras as covered garages or facilities for pets should be readily available.

The code, which has been drawn up in association with the British Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers Association, the regional tourist boards, the British Resorts Association and other interested bodies, will not apply to establishments with fewer than four guest bedrooms.

Where breakfast is not included in the total obligatory charge, the voluntary code advises that hotels should state whether it is available and, if so, the total minimum charge for Continental breakfast.

Concern at EEC doctors' right to work

The British Medical Association last night challenged the statement by Mr Evans, Secretary of State for Social Services, that doctors from countries of the European Economic Community should be allowed to practise in Britain for six months before providing adequate proof of a knowledge of English.

Doctors from EEC countries should, under Community directives, be able to practise freely in this country, he said. BMA policy for many years had been that, in the interests of patients, all doctors should prove competence in English before they could be registered.

Dr Elston Grey-Turner, secretary of the BMA, said registration of overseas doctors was unsatisfactory.

New drug allegations by prisoners

By Peter Godfrey

Fresh allegations of prisoners being drugged to a medically questionable degree at Gartree maximum security prison, in Leicestershire, have reached *The Times*. In two cases inmates say they have been administered more than twice the normal dosage of tranquillizers.

The allegations, contained in four letters smuggled out of Gartree, corroborate earlier evidence published by *The Times*.

One prisoner says: "I had to

be standard procedure in the hospital to drug the mind completely to a state where one cannot think.

"For the past few months on these drugs my condition got worse, with long periods of deep depression and a fog-like unawareness of my surroundings. I am out of the hospital now, and am avoiding taking the drugs, but I feel I could no longer seek medical advice in this prison."

The same prisoner's condition is described in a letter from another Gartree inmate. He said: "His speech lacks any emphasis and is mainly incoherent. His face is dull and almost expressionless. He has developed a sort of 'stiffness' in his neck and shoulders."

Another prisoner reports receiving similar doses of tranquillizers. "I was put on 700mg of Largactil a day, 200 in the morning, 200 at dinner time, 200 at tea time and at night time 100, also a lot of sodium amytal (a barbiturate). This was when I was in the prison hospital. I am now back on my wing, but on the understanding that if I missed any of my treatment I would be put back in that hospital."

A fourth letter portrays the repercussions of drug treatment on one of the writer's fellow inmates. "He was put on tranquilizers that were so powerful that on several occasions he collapsed shortly after taking them and had to be put to bed by staff. On one occasion he was so confused that while attempting to fill his tea jug with water from the boiler he scalded his hand badly. Despite all this he was not removed from drugs."

Commenting on the dosages of drugs allegedly administered at Gartree, the Home Office said: "Prisoners receive the same treatment they would receive from the National Health Service, and are generally free to refuse medication if they wish."

More home news, pages 14 & 19.

College inquiry into deaths of under-50s

Sir Cyril Clarke, retiring President of the Royal College of Physicians, announced yesterday that the college was establishing a unit to inquire into the deaths of patients under 50 to try to establish why they died. The unit would look first at deaths from asthma, valvular disease of the heart and ulcerative colitis.

Deaths from such complaints might have something to do, for example, with hand-over of treatment at weekends, he said.

The college, he said, had also started a self-assessment programme by which doctors could examine themselves.

The report attributes the

Queen's Park Rangers lose claim over transfer

Queen's Park Rangers yesterday lost its £45,833 claim in the High Court for damages against Sheffield Wednesday, which the London club maintained, had sold to Rangers for £55,000 a player who was not fit. QPR faces a bill officially estimated at £20,000 for the costs of the 20-day case.

Rangers had contended that Victor Mobley, the former England Under 23 player, had osteoarthritis of the knees when he was transferred by Sheffield Wednesday in 1969. After only a year at QPR Mr Mobley was forced into early retirement, at the age of 27, because of the knee condition.

Judge Laughton-Scott, QC, rejected Rangers' allegations of fraud and misrepresentation against the Sheffield club. He said Queen's Park Rangers had not satisfied him that Mr Mobley was showing signs of osteoarthritis at the time of the transfer.

The judge said that Danny Williams, then Sheffield Wednesday's manager, had told Leslie Allen, the QPR manager, on the day before the transfer that Mr Mobley was fit. That was not a false statement, as had been alleged by QPR.

"The allegations have not been proved. QPR got the worst of the bargain and have sustained a disappointment," the judge said. He gave judgment with costs for Sheffield Wednesday.

Former lecturer found dead with axe wounds

From Our Correspondent

A former Oxford lecturer, Mr Stanley Hodge was found dead from axe wounds at his caravan home at Smugglers Leas, Minster, Isle of Thanet yesterday. The police sealed the caravan site after finding the body.

Mr Hodge, who was 65, retired from Westminster College, the Methodist teacher training college, a year ago. A woman was being interviewed by the police last night.

Retirement home: Mr Hodge was a lecturer in education at Westminster College for more than 15 years (our Oxford Correspondent writes). He bought the caravan as his retirement home.

Mr Donald Crompton, the principal of the college, said Mr Hodge was much liked as a colleague. He held a senior position in a teacher training college in Cyprus for some years and had taught at Cairo University. He and his wife were divorced four years ago.

European direct elections debate to be split

Our Political Correspondent

Mr Foot, Leader of the Opposition, came under fire from members in the Commons yesterday when he announced the debate on the Government's paper on direct elections to the European Parliament in the House resumes after Easter recess will be split. The first part will take place

Wednesday, April 20, and conclusion on Monday, April 25.

MPs protested because they felt that a debate on two successive days would make more orderly discussion, but

Foot said the Government had taken into account representations from all quarters.

It was later explained that groups in particular have been given special consideration. During the first week in Parliament resumes the debate on the European Parliament will be in Strasbourg; in the second week it will be the turn of the Council of Europe. By

Case dismissed for 'impropriety' by prosecution

The founder of an organization called the National Society for the Protection of Animals, accused of causing unnecessary suffering to animals, had his case dismissed yesterday after what was dismissed as impropriety by the prosecution.

Mr Andrew Fristy, presiding at Wells Street Magistrates' Court, London, dismissed the case against James Kirby after a policeman had entered the court during the closing speech for the defence with a list of previous convictions. The magistrate said it was most improper, and adjourned and dismissed the case.

Mr Kirby, of Gains Close, Canvey Island, Essex, was said to have fed 12 dogs and 17 pigeons a total of six cans of dog food and one bag of dog food each day. A veterinary surgeon and an RSPCA inspector visited the house in Harlesden, London, where the dogs were found many of them underfed and emaciated. Most of them had to be destroyed.

Mr Foot, Leader of the Opposition, came under fire from members in the Commons yesterday when he announced the debate on the Government's paper on direct elections to the European Parliament in the House resumes after Easter recess will be split. The first part will take place

Wednesday, April 20, and conclusion on Monday, April 25.

MPs protested because they

felt that a debate on two

successive days would make

more orderly discussion, but

Foot said the Government had

taken into account representations from all quarters.

It was later explained that

groups in particular have

been given special considera-

tion. During the first week in

Parliament resumes the

debate on the European Par-

liament in Strasbourg; in the

second week it will be the turn

of the Council of Europe. By

George Gardner, Conservative MP for Reigate, a leading spokesman for the pro-

Europeans, said at Derby

yesterday that Conservatives

should be wary of the highly

expensive pressure campaign

being mounted "to get us to

swallow proportionate repre-

sentation" for next year's

elections to choose the 81

British members of the Euro-

pean Parliament.

It was later explained that

groups in particular have

been given special considera-

tion. During the first week in

Parliament resumes the

debate on the European Par-

liament in Strasbourg; in the

second week it will be the turn

of the Council of Europe. By

George Gardner, Conservative MP for Reigate, a leading spokesman for the pro-

Europeans, said at Derby

yesterday that Conservatives

should be wary of the highly

expensive pressure campaign

being mounted "to get us to

swallow proportionate repre-

sentation" for next year's

elections to choose the 81

British members of the Euro-

pean Parliament.

It was later explained that

PARLIAMENT, April 6, 1977

Inner cities: £1,000m commitment over next decade: partnership scheme for action in worst areas

House of Commons

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, outlined in a statement a six-point plan for improving inner city areas. The urban programme, he said, was to be revised and this would involve increasing expenditure from under £25m to £1,000m over the 1979-80. This would be a continuing commitment of around £1,000m over the next decade.

Mr Shore said: Since the autumn, my colleagues and I have been re-examining the problems that affect our major urban centres. In our work we have been able to draw upon the many studies and reports carried out by our partners and, not least, the recently completed inner area studies carried out in Birmingham, Lambeth and Liverpool.

On the evidence before us, there can be little doubt that while previous governments of both parties have paid significant attention to urban problems, the extent and the changed character of the inner city problem is only now becoming fully understood.

During the past year period policies have concentrated on encouraging the export of inner city populations and on large-scale, comprehensive redevelopment to provide new homes. But we must also attend to the economic health and to the community interests of the inner areas.

Over the past decade, inner cities have suffered a massive and disproportionate loss of jobs and a major decline in population. Substantial ethnic minorities in some cities have added an extra dimension of difficulty. The old problems of poor housing—and in some areas congestion—still have to be overcome; but in many areas they have given way to the new problems of high unemployment, decay and dereliction, unbalanced population structure with disproportionate numbers of the disadvantaged and the elderly, and an accompanying loss of internal confidence.

A new direction is now needed for our urban policies. We must check, and where possible halt, the decline of the inner areas. Extra money will help but will not provide the sole solution. We need to secure better use of existing resources to work positively in

favoured areas. Above all, we have to shift the emphasis of Government policy and bring about changes in the attitude of local authorities, of industry and of institutions.

Our proposals are as follows. First, we shall give a new priority in the main policies and programmes of Government so that they contribute to a better life in these inner areas. We have already moved strongly in this direction in housing, in employment and in inner area policy; in local government finance through the needs element of the rate support grant. An inner area dimension is needed in other main programmes. Similarly, local authorities, who must be the main agents for action, should rethink their own priorities and give a new inner area emphasis to their policies and organisation.

Second, we need a more unified approach to urban problems. As the Prime Minister has announced, responsibility for the urban programme will be transferred to my department and in Wales to the Secretary of State.

Third, our immediate priority must be to strengthen the economies of these areas. Subject only to priority for regional policy, available funds will be encouraged to go to the inner areas of the major cities. We shall introduce legislation to enhance the powers of local authorities with serious inner area problems to enable them to assist industry and to designate industrial property for inner areas. We shall encourage local authorities to give more consideration to the needs of industry, particularly of small firms.

Fourth, our policies on population movement, residential as well as local, need review and change. I announced a new policy for the new towns yesterday.

Fifth, the Government have decided to recast the urban programme to cover economic and environmental as well as social projects, and to increase it. A new dimension of priority will be given in the early years to the regeneration of the inner areas of the major cities; but other cities and town will have access to it on an increasing scale in later years.

Sixth, the Government propose to offer special partnerships to

authorities (both districts and counties) of certain cities. This will involve the joint preparation of inner area programmes in order to secure a coherence across the board approach. Urban grants will be paid and related to these new inner area programmes.

We propose, in the light of the new area partnership, to offer partnerships to Liverpool and Birmingham, to Manchester/Salford, who have severe and large-scale inner urban problems, and to London to Lambeth and to the docklands authorities who are ready to start a major programme of urban regeneration.

The Government will consider proposals for partnership from other authorities with major inner area problems. It will be necessary, however, to limit strictly the selection if the best use is to be made of the available resources.

On the evidence before us, there can be little doubt that while previous governments of both parties have paid significant attention to urban problems, the extent and the changed character of the inner city problem is only now becoming fully understood.

During the past year period policies have concentrated on encouraging the export of inner city populations and on large-scale, comprehensive redevelopment to provide new homes. But we must also attend to the economic health and to the community interests of the inner areas.

Over the past decade, inner cities have suffered a massive and disproportionate loss of jobs and a major decline in population. Substantial ethnic minorities in some cities have added an extra dimension of difficulty. The old problems of poor housing—and in some areas congestion—still have to be overcome; but in many areas they have given way to the new problems of high unemployment, decay and dereliction, unbalanced population structure with disproportionate numbers of the disadvantaged and the elderly, and an accompanying loss of internal confidence.

A new direction is now needed for our urban policies. We must check, and where possible halt, the decline of the inner areas. Extra money will help but will not provide the sole solution. We need to secure better use of existing resources to work positively in

Commuting by coach taking too long

Asked about commuter coach services, Mr John Horan, Under-Secretary for Transport, said he understood that the Brighton Line Commuter Association was not doing well.

This was simply because it took far longer to get from Brighton to London by bus than by train, he said. Mr Norman Fowler, Opposition spokesman on transport (Sutton Coldfield, C) had asked whether the Government could promote a number of experiments with commuter coach services from towns around London.

We should not (he said) turn our backs on the idea, which promises low cost travel to commuters. Low cost travel to commuters who have been most hard hit by fare rises in the last two years.

Mr Horan—Experiments have been made on private initiatives. I understand the Brighton Line Commuter Association which was tried in the early years. Work is now in progress on a community programme with Gateshead will continue.

I have already referred to the regaining of the urban programme. Subject only to priority for regional policy, available funds will be encouraged to go to the inner areas of the major cities. We shall introduce legislation to enhance the powers of local authorities with serious inner area problems to enable them to assist industry and to designate industrial property for inner areas. We shall encourage local authorities to give more consideration to the needs of industry, particularly of small firms.

Fourth, our policies on population movement, residential as well as local, need review and change. I announced a new policy for the new towns yesterday.

Fifth, the Government have decided to recast the urban programme to cover economic and environmental as well as social projects, and to increase it. A new dimension of priority will be given in the early years to the regeneration of the inner areas of the major cities; but other cities and town will have access to it on an increasing scale in later years.

The Government intend to lay a White Paper before Parliament as soon as possible, and to invite the House to debate the Government's proposals.

Mr Shore—The voluntary services unit will also remain in the Home Office. The interests of the ethnic minorities in our inner areas will be fully taken into account in the allocation of resources under the enlarged urban programme.

That is why I believe the additional supplementary grant related to inner city programmes is an important stimulus to them, but local authorities have a great deal to do in rethinking their priorities for helping the inner areas.

Mr Kenneth Baker (City of Westminster, St. Marylebone, C)—It would be more encouraging if it was to come in the end of the year.

Mr Shore—The EDC relaxation and the new intra-regional stress in IDC policy in favour of the inner areas will be a substantial help as will be the increased power for local authorities to run regeneration projects. In the case of London and other areas there is the matter of resources which the Government offered those competencies. Has the minister announced a reversal of this policy?

Can he give an assurance that companies that want to take up the offer from London and other areas down south will also not continue to receive the subsidies they have had in the past?

Mr Shore—Mr Atkinson invites me to pronounce the death sentence over regional policy. I fully understand as MP for a London area, that it is an attractive proposal to put it. But it would be great folly if we were now at this stage to say abandoning regional policy.

Replying to Mr Geoffrey Finch (Camden, Hampstead, C), Mr Shore said: change of designation by the Location of Offices Bureau.

These new emphases (he said) must be far more on looking at what contribution they can make in office development to help inner areas, including the inner areas of London.

I will have other things to say about the LOB at a later date.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C)—Is there to be a positive relaxation of industrial development certificate and office development permits?

Mr Shore—The EDC relaxation and the new intra-regional stress in IDC policy in favour of the inner areas will be a substantial help as will be the increased power for local authorities to run regeneration projects.

Replying to Mr Geoffrey Finch (Camden, Hampstead, C), Mr Shore said: change of designation by the Location of Offices Bureau.

These new emphases (he said) must be far more on looking at what contribution they can make in office development to help inner areas, including the inner areas of London.

I will have other things to say about the LOB at a later date.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C)—Is there to be a positive relaxation of industrial development certificate and office development permits?

Mr Shore—The EDC relaxation and the new intra-regional stress in IDC policy in favour of the inner areas will be a substantial help as will be the increased power for local authorities to run regeneration projects.

Replying to Mr Geoffrey Finch (Camden, Hampstead, C), Mr Shore said: change of designation by the Location of Offices Bureau.

These new emphases (he said) must be far more on looking at what contribution they can make in office development to help inner areas, including the inner areas of London.

I will have other things to say about the LOB at a later date.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C)—Is there to be a positive relaxation of industrial development certificate and office development permits?

Mr Shore—The EDC relaxation and the new intra-regional stress in IDC policy in favour of the inner areas will be a substantial help as will be the increased power for local authorities to run regeneration projects.

Replying to Mr Geoffrey Finch (Camden, Hampstead, C), Mr Shore said: change of designation by the Location of Offices Bureau.

These new emphases (he said) must be far more on looking at what contribution they can make in office development to help inner areas, including the inner areas of London.

I will have other things to say about the LOB at a later date.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C)—Is there to be a positive relaxation of industrial development certificate and office development permits?

Mr Shore—The EDC relaxation and the new intra-regional stress in IDC policy in favour of the inner areas will be a substantial help as will be the increased power for local authorities to run regeneration projects.

Replying to Mr Geoffrey Finch (Camden, Hampstead, C), Mr Shore said: change of designation by the Location of Offices Bureau.

These new emphases (he said) must be far more on looking at what contribution they can make in office development to help inner areas, including the inner areas of London.

I will have other things to say about the LOB at a later date.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C)—Is there to be a positive relaxation of industrial development certificate and office development permits?

Mr Shore—The EDC relaxation and the new intra-regional stress in IDC policy in favour of the inner areas will be a substantial help as will be the increased power for local authorities to run regeneration projects.

Replying to Mr Geoffrey Finch (Camden, Hampstead, C), Mr Shore said: change of designation by the Location of Offices Bureau.

These new emphases (he said) must be far more on looking at what contribution they can make in office development to help inner areas, including the inner areas of London.

I will have other things to say about the LOB at a later date.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C)—Is there to be a positive relaxation of industrial development certificate and office development permits?

Mr Shore—The EDC relaxation and the new intra-regional stress in IDC policy in favour of the inner areas will be a substantial help as will be the increased power for local authorities to run regeneration projects.

Replying to Mr Geoffrey Finch (Camden, Hampstead, C), Mr Shore said: change of designation by the Location of Offices Bureau.

These new emphases (he said) must be far more on looking at what contribution they can make in office development to help inner areas, including the inner areas of London.

I will have other things to say about the LOB at a later date.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C)—Is there to be a positive relaxation of industrial development certificate and office development permits?

Mr Shore—The EDC relaxation and the new intra-regional stress in IDC policy in favour of the inner areas will be a substantial help as will be the increased power for local authorities to run regeneration projects.

Replying to Mr Geoffrey Finch (Camden, Hampstead, C), Mr Shore said: change of designation by the Location of Offices Bureau.

These new emphases (he said) must be far more on looking at what contribution they can make in office development to help inner areas, including the inner areas of London.

I will have other things to say about the LOB at a later date.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C)—Is there to be a positive relaxation of industrial development certificate and office development permits?

Mr Shore—The EDC relaxation and the new intra-regional stress in IDC policy in favour of the inner areas will be a substantial help as will be the increased power for local authorities to run regeneration projects.

Replying to Mr Geoffrey Finch (Camden, Hampstead, C), Mr Shore said: change of designation by the Location of Offices Bureau.

These new emphases (he said) must be far more on looking at what contribution they can make in office development to help inner areas, including the inner areas of London.

I will have other things to say about the LOB at a later date.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C)—Is there to be a positive relaxation of industrial development certificate and office development permits?

Mr Shore—The EDC relaxation and the new intra-regional stress in IDC policy in favour of the inner areas will be a substantial help as will be the increased power for local authorities to run regeneration projects.

Replying to Mr Geoffrey Finch (Camden, Hampstead, C), Mr Shore said: change of designation by the Location of Offices Bureau.

These new emphases (he said) must be far more on looking at what contribution they can make in office development to help inner areas, including the inner areas of London.

I will have other things to say about the LOB at a later date.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C)—Is there to be a positive relaxation of industrial development certificate and office development permits?

Mr Shore—The EDC relaxation and the new intra-regional stress in IDC policy in favour of the inner areas will be a substantial help as will be the increased power for local authorities to run regeneration projects.

Replying to Mr Geoffrey Finch (Camden, Hampstead, C), Mr Shore said: change of designation by the Location of Offices Bureau.

These new emphases (he said) must be far more on looking at what contribution they can make in office development to help inner areas, including the inner areas of London.

I will have other things to say about the LOB at a later date.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C)—Is there to be a positive relaxation of industrial development certificate and office development permits?

Mr Shore—The EDC relaxation and the new intra-regional stress in IDC policy in favour of the inner areas will be a substantial help as will be the increased power for local authorities to run regeneration projects.

Replying to Mr Geoffrey Finch (Camden, Hampstead, C), Mr Shore said: change of designation by the Location of Offices Bureau.

These new emphases (he said) must be far more on looking at what contribution they can make in office development to help inner areas, including the inner areas of London.

I will have other things to say about the LOB at a later date.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C)—Is there to be a positive relaxation of industrial development certificate and office development permits?

Mr Shore—The EDC relaxation and the new intra-regional stress in IDC policy in favour of the inner areas will be a substantial help as will be the increased power for local authorities to run regeneration projects.

Replying to Mr Geoffrey Finch (Camden, Hampstead, C), Mr Shore said: change of designation by the Location of Offices Bureau.

These new emphases (he said) must be far more on looking at what contribution they can make in office development to help inner areas, including the inner areas of London.

I will have other things to say about the LOB at a later date.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C)—Is there to be a positive relaxation of industrial development certificate and office development permits?

Mr Shore—The EDC relaxation and the new intra-regional stress in IDC policy in favour of the inner areas will be a substantial help as will be the increased power for local authorities to run regeneration projects.

Replying to Mr Geoffrey Finch (Camden, Hampstead, C), Mr Shore said: change of designation by the Location of Offices Bureau.

These new emphases (he said) must be far more on looking at what contribution they can make in office development to help inner areas, including the inner areas of London.

I will have other things to say about the LOB at a later date.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C)—Is there to be a positive relaxation of industrial development certificate and office development permits?

Mr Shore—The EDC relaxation and the new intra-regional stress in IDC policy in favour of the inner areas will be a substantial help as will be the increased power for local authorities to run regeneration projects.

Replying to Mr Geoffrey Finch (Camden, Hampstead, C), Mr Shore said: change of designation by the Location of Offices Bureau.

These new emphases (he said) must be far more on looking at what contribution they can make in office development to help inner areas, including the inner areas of London.

I will have other things to

WEST EUROPE

Threat of new conflict between French Government and unions as thousands lose jobs

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 6

Tension is building up again between the unions and the Government after the lull of the French municipal elections, which were deliberately arranged by the unions in order not to prejudice the chances of the left at the polls.

The two leading labour organizations, the CGT and the CFT, yesterday threatened a "major conflict" shortly in the nationalized and public sectors, where wage negotiations are largely deadlocked.

The determination of M. Barre, the Prime Minister, to limit pay increases strictly in line with the rate of inflation, instead of 1 or 2 per cent more, does not make any compromise likely.

Labour unrest has been intensified by the acute difficulties of some branches of industry, especially steel, and the threat of increased unemployment. Usinor, the big steel combine, has just announced 3,720 redundancies, 3,000 of them at its Tainville plant in Moselle.

This would leave only 800 men on the site. The management maintains it cannot go back on the decision. The plant has been losing money heavily, and a major cause has been the depression in European shipping.

Another 8,000 workers are expected to be out of jobs next week when the other big steel firm in Lorraine, Sevelo-Sibel, which has been in financial trouble since 1971, announces a heavy cutback in production.

The industry is also facing a further blow in the reorganization decided on by the Government, which will mean the loss of a further 20,000 jobs by 1980.

But it is the redundancies at the Moselle plant which has caused the trouble. Only last June the firm announced it would build a new steel plant at Tainville, financed by 120m francs (51m) of state aid. The plant would have almost doubled production at Tainville and the new technique of continuous casting would have

made it competitive, according to the firm's middle management.

The threat to the traditional livelihood of Lorraine, which this cutback involves, has caused a wave of indignation and an unusual demonstration of solidarity by parties on both sides of the political fence. Mass demonstrations took place at Tainville yesterday, at which Communists and Independents Republicans found themselves in the streets with Socialists, Communists and left-wing trade union organizations, with the newly-elected Communist mayor at their head.

The Moselle branch of the Communist Party has proclaimed that "not one screw or bolt must be removed from the plant, even if it means occupying the works. The Republicans condemned the management's decision, "taken without any consultation with us," it said.

It called on the Government to "oppose the closure of the plant, and exercise control over the whole steel industry."

Terror case Briton on hunger strike

Stockholm, April 6.—Alan Hunter, the Englishman arrested here last Friday in a security police raid on the flat of an alleged terrorist group, is on the third day of a hunger strike in protest against his detention.

Swedish security police have asked that Mr Hunter, formerly of Anerham, Buckinghamshire,

should be deported but a Government decision on this is not likely before next week, according to a Government source.

Mr Hunter, aged 23, who began his hunger strike on Sunday night, faces criminal charges as well as deportation proceedings. Mr Tomas Walford,

his Swedish lawyer, said today. Swedish police arrested Mr Hunter when they seized two West Germans, two Mexicans and a Chilean woman suspected of plotting to kidnap a former Swedish Government minister. The two Germans have been deported to West Germany.—Renter.

Spain speeds up release of political prisoners

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, April 6

Groups of Basques are planning to arrive in Madrid tomorrow to demonstrate outside Carabanchel prison in favour of a total amnesty. At the same time the Government appears to be speeding up its release of political prisoners, mainly Basques, with a view to settling as many free as possible by Easter Sunday, the Basque national day.

Señor Rodolfo Martín Villa, the Interior Minister, was due to meet a delegation of Basques in Madrid today to discuss plans for the Abertzalea, the Basque Day, when tens of thousands of Basques intend to meet in Vitoria.

Coches will leave San Sebastian tomorrow morning for Madrid and will then go on to Burgos on Friday to demonstrate outside the prison there. The authorities are reported to be confident that not too many people will arrive in Madrid in view of the Easter holidays.

According to the latest figures issued by the Justice Ministry, political prisoners have been released, among them 45 Basques. Another 92 prisoners will benefit from the amnesty, the Ministry said.

Assuming that this total of 137 are all set free, then few political prisoners will remain in Spain. The Government is

going farther than people thought when the amnesty was announced in March in releasing those imprisoned for politically motivated crimes of violence.

Among the Basques to benefit from the amnesty were six people sentenced to long prison terms for kidnapping an industrialist in 1973. One of those released last night, Manuel Izares Ibarri, escaped from Segovia prison last year and was caught near the French frontier after a gun battle with police in which he was wounded and had to have his arm amputated.

Señor Jutio Jarragu, the Basque representative in the opposition's negotiating committee, said after yesterday's meeting that he was generally pleased with the way the authorities were releasing prisoners.

After a full, right-wing extremists have started attacking bookshops again. A shop in Toledo was sacked early today and in Huete in the south a shop suffered its second attack and was set on fire.

The headquarters of the Spanish Workers Socialist Party in Valencia were also sacked and £800 taken from a cash box. The National Anti-Red Army said it would soon launch attacks in Madrid.

EEC asks for extra cash to finance food subsidies

From Our Correspondent

Brussels, April 6

Governments of the Nine are being asked to approve supplementary Community spending totalling some 530m units of account (about £220m) this year mainly to finance food subsidies for Britain. This would be in addition to the 1,800m units of account (about £850m) in funds already approved for the 1977 budget.

Announcing this in Brussels today, the European Commissioner said that an extra 330m units of account had to be found to pay for an increase in agricultural expenses in the wake of a sharp fall in the value of "certain" EEC currencies.

The main beneficiary is Britain which is now receiving about £1m a day in agricultural import subsidies. A further 83.2m units of account will be required to pay for expected rises in EEC farm prices this year and changes in oil market prices.

Community pays £16m to line developing nations

From Our Correspondent

Brussels, April 6

The European Commission has announced payments totalling more than 200m units of account (about £16m) to help developing countries, including five Commonwealth members, for the costs of earnings on their ports of raw materials to the EC last year.

The payments will come from the so-called Stabex fund, set up as part of the Lome convention between the Community and 52 former colonies in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP countries). The fund is designed to stabilize the export earnings of the ACP countries compensating them for loss of export earnings on 12 key commodities like coffee, cotton and iron ore.

According to the commission, 77 per cent of the latest payments will be in the form of outright grants to the poorest ACP countries and the remainder will be interest-free loans.

OVERSEAS

Marquand post in Brussels approved

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, April 6

The European Commission today approved the appointment of Mr David Marquand, former Labour MP for Ashfield, as chief liaison officer between the Commission and other EEC institutions.

The post within the Commission's Secretariat-General in Brussels was created last week to improve such liaison between the Vladivostok agreements between Mr Bradway and Mr Ford.

Mr Marquand, who resigned as MP for Ashfield yesterday, will also have the task of acting as liaison officer to the Community's economic and Social Committee, which groups employers, trade unions and other special interests, as well as to the so-called Social Partners' Bureau, which was a similar body.

Mr Marquand said today that he was delighted that he could now start full-time work in Brussels. Since the arrival of Mr Roy Jenkins as President of the European Commission at the beginning of the year, he has been commuting between Westminster and Brussels on a temporary basis.

Painter supersedes Racine on banknote

Paris, April 6.—The Bank of France has issued a new 50-franc (just under £5) note, bearing the portrait of Maurice Quentin de la Tour, the eighteenth century painter.

He said Australia had spent too much for too long and had priced itself out of international markets, causing high unemployment.

The Prime Minister made his appeal in an attempt to counter the mounting threat of industrial action following a national award pegging wage rises to only half the amount unions demanded.—Reuter.

He upheld the Western allies, as was his wont, for failing to pay greater attention to conventional defences. Typically, he urged a joint examination of new conditions for the vast trade debt the Soviet Union and Soviet block countries had been allowed to build up with the West.

"It makes no sense to permit the nations of the East to expand their debts to the industrial democracies with no regard for anything but commercial considerations," he said, suggesting that trade policies be examined from the perspective of their contribution to world order.

In his view the gravest problem before the industrial democracies was "how do we inspire a new generation with a sense of purpose?" He also wondered: "How do we mobilize faith without turning to demagoguery and how do we foster domestic unity without initiating totalitarianism?"

But he had no answers.

As he came back to the general

issue of American-Soviet relations, His prescription remained what it had been, and which he blames Congress for frustrating:

"First, make clear by our strength and determination that our attempt to spread Soviet influence by military means and other forms of adventurism will be resisted. Second, moderate Soviet conduct by engaging the Soviet Union in constructive participation in the international system."

Regardless whether the West succeeded or not in this endeavour, Dr Kissinger chose to dispel the notion that he was a Spenglerian pessimist. He suggested that West Europe had met its dire tests before, and took the late fourteenth century as an example.

He said there was, then, a sense of imminent disaster, of being prey to anarchy and dismemberment. And yet along came the Renaissance. So today the industrial democracies possess the assets to meet their challenges.

Guidelines worked out in February between President Makarios, the Greek Cypriot leader, and Mr Rauf Denktash, the Turkish community leader, called for the establishment of a bi-communal federal state of Andros Christofides, the Greek Cypriot spokesman, said, the proposal provided for a president to be elected by universal suffrage and a council of ministers whose membership would be in accordance with the population ratio.

Greek Cypriots outnumber Turkish Cypriots by some four to one; and the Turkish side has called for a government on the basis of "equality".

Little hope for success at Cyprus negotiations

Vienna, April 6.—Greek community negotiators at the Cyprus talks here tabled proposals today for a strong central government to rule the island but Turkish Cypriots immediately labelled the proposals unacceptable.

The Greek Cypriot move came on the second to last day of the talks which started again to end without bringing the two sides closer on the main issues despite a week of discussions under the auspices of top United Nations officials.

Last week, the Greek Cypriots rejected a Turkish proposal for a loose federal administration, saying that it would leave the central government too weak.

Mr Tassos Papadopoulos, the Greek Cypriot negotiator, said the plan he presented today would not affect the existence of a Turkish region in a federal framework.

Guidelines worked out in February between President Makarios, the Greek Cypriot leader, and Mr Rauf Denktash, the Turkish community leader, called for the establishment of a bi-communal federal state of Andros Christofides, the Greek Cypriot spokesman, said, the proposal provided for a president to be elected by universal suffrage and a council of ministers whose membership would be in accordance with the population ratio.

Greek Cypriots outnumber Turkish Cypriots by some four to one; and the Turkish side has called for a government on the basis of "equality".

What was constantly on your mind last summer?

Are you really prepared to sweat out this coming summer the way you did the last one?

If not, you might think of installing an air conditioning system.

What an air conditioning system does is to draw the hot air out of a room, cool it, de-humidify and filter it, and

feed it back in, fresh and clean.

The result?

Suddenly you find you have more efficient staff, contented customers, improved efficiency, and better profits.

If you'd like to know the full details about the wide range of air conditioning systems, contact your Electricity Board.

They'll send you the latest air conditioning leaflet which explains the how, why and where, with examples.

Or you can ring Bernard Hough on 01-834 8828.

Or you can write to him at the Air Conditioning Advisory Bureau, 30 Millbank, London SW1P 4RD.

FRESH ELECTRIC
The Electricity Council, England and Wales

OVERSEAS

Mr Sadat sets out plans for Middle East peace and creation of a Palestinian state

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, April 6

President Sadat of Egypt ended his visit to Washington by giving journalists a quick sketch of the steps he thinks should lead to peace in the Middle East this year. He thinks there is no time to be lost and that the United States should put pressure on Israel to allow the Palestinians to send a delegation to the Geneva conference.

The peace treaty which would be agreed there would set up a Palestinian state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, linked by a corridor, he said. This state would have a "specific relationship" with Jordan. There could be no question of allowing Israel to set up defence lines beyond its final borders, but there might be demilitarized zones on both sides.

Mr Sadat was not asked about frontiers, but said that "no one can yield a part of his country."

After the signing of a treaty, which would mark the end of

the state of belligerency, normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt could follow.

Mr Sadat praised President Carter for his constructive and moral approach to the Middle East question, but said that they did not agree on everything. He added that this was not surprising.

Asked about the possibility of American arms sales to Egypt, Mr Sadat replied that he had not made any official request for these, but that the matter would be discussed further.

President Sadat was asked by an Israeli journalist whether Egypt and Israel could not allow an exchange of journalists. He replied: "Part of the Arab-Israeli conflict is a psychological trouble. I have an objection for my part, but believe me, our people are not ready for this after 29 years and four wars. You must take it gradually. Whenever we accept the end of the state of belligerency, all this will follow."

He was then asked whether he meant full normalization, including trade relations. He asked why Israel would wish to trade with Egypt "when they are in an economic mess, like me."

He was disturbed at Cuban interference in Africa. He said that he did not want to awake

one morning and find the Cubans leading an invasion of Sudan from Ethiopia, as they are leading the Katangan invasion of Angola.

According to reports which Mr Sadat seems to believe,

Mr Sadat replied that he had not made any official request for these, but that the matter would be discussed further.

President Sadat was asked by an Israeli journalist whether Egypt and Israel could not allow an exchange of journalists. He replied: "Part of the Arab-Israeli conflict is a psychological trouble. I have an objection for my part, but believe me, our people are not ready for this after 29 years and four wars. You must take it gradually. Whenever we accept the end of the state of belligerency, all this will follow."

He was then asked whether he meant full normalization, including trade relations. He asked why Israel would wish to trade with Egypt "when they are in an economic mess, like me."

He was disturbed at Cuban interference in Africa. He said that he did not want to awake

one morning and find the Cubans leading an invasion of Sudan from Ethiopia, as they are leading the Katangan invasion of Angola.

According to reports which Mr Sadat seems to believe,

Mr Sadat replied that he had not made any official request for these, but that the matter would be discussed further.

President Sadat was asked by an Israeli journalist whether Egypt and Israel could not allow an exchange of journalists. He replied: "Part of the Arab-Israeli conflict is a psychological trouble. I have an objection for my part, but believe me, our people are not ready for this after 29 years and four wars. You must take it gradually. Whenever we accept the end of the state of belligerency, all this will follow."

He was then asked whether he meant full normalization, including trade relations. He asked why Israel would wish to trade with Egypt "when they are in an economic mess, like me."

He was disturbed at Cuban interference in Africa. He said that he did not want to awake

one morning and find the Cubans leading an invasion of Sudan from Ethiopia, as they are leading the Katangan invasion of Angola.

According to reports which Mr Sadat seems to believe,

Mr Sadat replied that he had not made any official request for these, but that the matter would be discussed further.

President Sadat was asked by an Israeli journalist whether Egypt and Israel could not allow an exchange of journalists. He replied: "Part of the Arab-Israeli conflict is a psychological trouble. I have an objection for my part, but believe me, our people are not ready for this after 29 years and four wars. You must take it gradually. Whenever we accept the end of the state of belligerency, all this will follow."

He was then asked whether he meant full normalization, including trade relations. He asked why Israel would wish to trade with Egypt "when they are in an economic mess, like me."

He was disturbed at Cuban interference in Africa. He said that he did not want to awake

one morning and find the Cubans leading an invasion of Sudan from Ethiopia, as they are leading the Katangan invasion of Angola.

According to reports which Mr Sadat seems to believe,

Mr Sadat replied that he had not made any official request for these, but that the matter would be discussed further.

President Sadat was asked by an Israeli journalist whether Egypt and Israel could not allow an exchange of journalists. He replied: "Part of the Arab-Israeli conflict is a psychological trouble. I have an objection for my part, but believe me, our people are not ready for this after 29 years and four wars. You must take it gradually. Whenever we accept the end of the state of belligerency, all this will follow."

He was then asked whether he meant full normalization, including trade relations. He asked why Israel would wish to trade with Egypt "when they are in an economic mess, like me."

He was disturbed at Cuban interference in Africa. He said that he did not want to awake

one morning and find the Cubans leading an invasion of Sudan from Ethiopia, as they are leading the Katangan invasion of Angola.

According to reports which Mr Sadat seems to believe,

Mr Sadat replied that he had not made any official request for these, but that the matter would be discussed further.

President Sadat was asked by an Israeli journalist whether Egypt and Israel could not allow an exchange of journalists. He replied: "Part of the Arab-Israeli conflict is a psychological trouble. I have an objection for my part, but believe me, our people are not ready for this after 29 years and four wars. You must take it gradually. Whenever we accept the end of the state of belligerency, all this will follow."

He was then asked whether he meant full normalization, including trade relations. He asked why Israel would wish to trade with Egypt "when they are in an economic mess, like me."

He was disturbed at Cuban interference in Africa. He said that he did not want to awake

one morning and find the Cubans leading an invasion of Sudan from Ethiopia, as they are leading the Katangan invasion of Angola.

According to reports which Mr Sadat seems to believe,

Mr Sadat replied that he had not made any official request for these, but that the matter would be discussed further.

President Sadat was asked by an Israeli journalist whether Egypt and Israel could not allow an exchange of journalists. He replied: "Part of the Arab-Israeli conflict is a psychological trouble. I have an objection for my part, but believe me, our people are not ready for this after 29 years and four wars. You must take it gradually. Whenever we accept the end of the state of belligerency, all this will follow."

He was then asked whether he meant full normalization, including trade relations. He asked why Israel would wish to trade with Egypt "when they are in an economic mess, like me."

He was disturbed at Cuban interference in Africa. He said that he did not want to awake

one morning and find the Cubans leading an invasion of Sudan from Ethiopia, as they are leading the Katangan invasion of Angola.

According to reports which Mr Sadat seems to believe,

Mr Sadat replied that he had not made any official request for these, but that the matter would be discussed further.

President Sadat was asked by an Israeli journalist whether Egypt and Israel could not allow an exchange of journalists. He replied: "Part of the Arab-Israeli conflict is a psychological trouble. I have an objection for my part, but believe me, our people are not ready for this after 29 years and four wars. You must take it gradually. Whenever we accept the end of the state of belligerency, all this will follow."

He was then asked whether he meant full normalization, including trade relations. He asked why Israel would wish to trade with Egypt "when they are in an economic mess, like me."

He was disturbed at Cuban interference in Africa. He said that he did not want to awake

one morning and find the Cubans leading an invasion of Sudan from Ethiopia, as they are leading the Katangan invasion of Angola.

According to reports which Mr Sadat seems to believe,

Mr Sadat replied that he had not made any official request for these, but that the matter would be discussed further.

President Sadat was asked by an Israeli journalist whether Egypt and Israel could not allow an exchange of journalists. He replied: "Part of the Arab-Israeli conflict is a psychological trouble. I have an objection for my part, but believe me, our people are not ready for this after 29 years and four wars. You must take it gradually. Whenever we accept the end of the state of belligerency, all this will follow."

He was then asked whether he meant full normalization, including trade relations. He asked why Israel would wish to trade with Egypt "when they are in an economic mess, like me."

He was disturbed at Cuban interference in Africa. He said that he did not want to awake

Palestinians soften up opposition in Lebanon

Beirut, April 6.—Palestinian and leftist guerrillas today pounded the strategic town of Marjayoun, near the Israel border, in apparent preparation for a big Syrian-sanctioned offensive on right-wing positions in Lebanon's sensitive south.

Fighters in the area said that leftist-Palestinian troops had been joined by the Syrian-controlled Saiga Palestinian organization in showering heavy calibre shells and rockets on Marjayoun, the most important rightist stronghold in south Lebanon.

Over the past few days, Saiga had also been involved in ground fighting and hit-and-run attacks in joint operations with Al Fatah, the biggest Palestinian guerrilla group, they added.

Observers here said Saiga's

backing of other Palestinian guerrilla groups fighting for control of villages along the border with Israel signalled a significant change in Syria's attitude towards part of the Lebanese right.

During their stay, the delegation, composed of five Labour, one Liberal and five Conservative MPs, will meet Mr Takeo Fukuda, the Prime Minister, and other political and business leaders. The trip has been organized to enable the British people to have a better understanding of Japan. —Agence France-Presse.

Mr Carter signs the Reorganization Act

President given authority to clear up the 'bureaucratic mess'

From Fred Emery
Washington, April 6

President Carter today jubilantly signed into law the Reorganization Act, which gives him authority to propose drastic reorganization of government agencies. The proposal will go into effect 60 days later unless rejected by either house of Congress.

As the President noted at the crowded Oval Office ceremony, railing at the "horrible bureaucratic mess" in Washington and promising was one of the most persistent themes of his campaign.

The first reorganization proposal, suitably concerns the Executive Office of the President. A proposal is due to be submitted to Congress by June.

Others are promised to follow rapidly, with the whole proposal process completed in two years, according to Mr Bert Lance, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, who is to run the reorganization programme.

In briefing reporters, Mr Lance disclosed that his men had already "identified" perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019, more than those listed in the "incomplete" official Government Manual and more than the 1,900 Mr Carter consistently claimed.

The point, however, Mr Lance insisted, is to get more efficient and "responsive" delivery of government services to the citizens, and "to fix accountability and responsibility" of those doing the delivery.

How much would it save? Mr Lance said his men had already "identified" perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019, more than those listed in the "incomplete" official Government Manual and more than the 1,900 Mr Carter consistently claimed.

The first reorganization proposal, suitably concerns the Executive Office of the President. A proposal is due to be submitted to Congress by June.

In briefing reporters, Mr Lance disclosed that his men had already "identified" perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019, more than those listed in the "incomplete" official Government Manual and more than the 1,900 Mr Carter consistently claimed.

The point, however, Mr Lance insisted, is to get more efficient and "responsive" delivery of government services to the citizens, and "to fix accountability and responsibility" of those doing the delivery.

How much would it save? Mr Lance said his men had already "identified" perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019, more than those listed in the "incomplete" official Government Manual and more than the 1,900 Mr Carter consistently claimed.

The first reorganization proposal, suitably concerns the Executive Office of the President. A proposal is due to be submitted to Congress by June.

In briefing reporters, Mr Lance disclosed that his men had already "identified" perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019, more than those listed in the "incomplete" official Government Manual and more than the 1,900 Mr Carter consistently claimed.

The point, however, Mr Lance insisted, is to get more efficient and "responsive" delivery of government services to the citizens, and "to fix accountability and responsibility" of those doing the delivery.

How much would it save? Mr Lance said his men had already "identified" perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019, more than those listed in the "incomplete" official Government Manual and more than the 1,900 Mr Carter consistently claimed.

The first reorganization proposal, suitably concerns the Executive Office of the President. A proposal is due to be submitted to Congress by June.

In briefing reporters, Mr Lance disclosed that his men had already "identified" perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019, more than those listed in the "incomplete" official Government Manual and more than the 1,900 Mr Carter consistently claimed.

The point, however, Mr Lance insisted, is to get more efficient and "responsive" delivery of government services to the citizens, and "to fix accountability and responsibility" of those doing the delivery.

How much would it save? Mr Lance said his men had already "identified" perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019, more than those listed in the "incomplete" official Government Manual and more than the 1,900 Mr Carter consistently claimed.

The first reorganization proposal, suitably concerns the Executive Office of the President. A proposal is due to be submitted to Congress by June.

In briefing reporters, Mr Lance disclosed that his men had already "identified" perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019, more than those listed in the "incomplete" official Government Manual and more than the 1,900 Mr Carter consistently claimed.

The point, however, Mr Lance insisted, is to get more efficient and "responsive" delivery of government services to the citizens, and "to fix accountability and responsibility" of those doing the delivery.

How much would it save? Mr Lance said his men had already "identified" perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019, more than those listed in the "incomplete" official Government Manual and more than the 1,900 Mr Carter consistently claimed.

The first reorganization proposal, suitably concerns the Executive Office of the President. A proposal is due to be submitted to Congress by June.

In briefing reporters, Mr Lance disclosed that his men had already "identified" perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019, more than those listed in the "incomplete" official Government Manual and more than the 1,900 Mr Carter consistently claimed.

The point, however, Mr Lance insisted, is to get more efficient and "responsive" delivery of government services to the citizens, and "to fix accountability and responsibility" of those doing the delivery.

How much would it save? Mr Lance said his men had already "identified" perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019, more than those listed in the "incomplete" official Government Manual and more than the 1,900 Mr Carter consistently claimed.

The first reorganization proposal, suitably concerns the Executive Office of the President. A proposal is due to be submitted to Congress by June.

In briefing reporters, Mr Lance disclosed that his men had already "identified" perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019, more than those listed in the "incomplete" official Government Manual and more than the 1,900 Mr Carter consistently claimed.

The point, however, Mr Lance insisted, is to get more efficient and "responsive" delivery of government services to the citizens, and "to fix accountability and responsibility" of those doing the delivery.

How much would it save? Mr Lance said his men had already "identified" perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019, more than those listed in the "incomplete" official Government Manual and more than the 1,900 Mr Carter consistently claimed.

The first reorganization proposal, suitably concerns the Executive Office of the President. A proposal is due to be submitted to Congress by June.

In briefing reporters, Mr Lance disclosed that his men had already "identified" perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019, more than those listed in the "incomplete" official Government Manual and more than the 1,900 Mr Carter consistently claimed.

The point, however, Mr Lance insisted, is to get more efficient and "responsive" delivery of government services to the citizens, and "to fix accountability and responsibility" of those doing the delivery.

How much would it save? Mr Lance said his men had already "identified" perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019, more than those listed in the "incomplete" official Government Manual and more than the 1,900 Mr Carter consistently claimed.

The first reorganization proposal, suitably concerns the Executive Office of the President. A proposal is due to be submitted to Congress by June.

In briefing reporters, Mr Lance disclosed that his men had already "identified" perhaps for the first time" the true total of all federal government bodies. It was 2,019

Dr Cason
attacks
human
hypocrites

OVERSEAS

Mrs Gandhi says she acted alone in proclaiming emergency without discussion with Cabinet

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, April 6

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister of India, has conceded that she acted alone and without consulting the Cabinet in deciding the fateful proclamation of emergency in June 1975.

In an interview with *The Statesman* of Calcutta the first since her resignation after the general election defeat on March 22, Mrs Gandhi declared: "So far as I am concerned I am out of politics just now."

She likened the emergency to a "devolution" and said: "Those are things that we cannot discuss beforehand."

Last week Mr Charan Singh, the Minister of Home Affairs in the Janata Government, told Parliament that the Cabinet had approved the proclamation on June 26, one day after the President had signed it on receipt from the Prime Minister's office.

When asked about Mr Sanjay Gandhi, her younger son, Mrs Gandhi said that there was no basis for stories that there was somebody guiding her privately from behind. "Whatever decisions were taken regarding government policy were in Cabinet... except for the emergency or, for instance, devaluation", she emphasised. "Except for these two things everything else always came through various committees of Cabinet, or committees of Cabinet."

Mrs Gandhi defended her son and Mr Bansi Lal, the former Defence Minister. Rep-

lying to a question about some Congress leaders now blaming her son for everything, she said: "I know, but one cannot... can you... give reference to it. If things were so wrong surely they should have said that before. So far as I know Sanjay stuck just to his five-point programme which was part of the Government programme... since the 1950s, even during my father's time."

Of her own defeat in her constituency at Rae Bareli, she said that there had been a house-to-house propaganda campaign by the Opposition against her. She also complained of "exaggerated stories" spread by newspapers and others.

Questioned about the defection of Mr Jagdish Ram, her Minister of Agriculture who is a member of the new Government as leader of Congress for Democracy, Mrs Gandhi said that he had not appeared to make a very serious issue of lifting the emergency when he saw her just before resigning. If he had given her even a hint, she felt that a way out could have been found.

She acknowledged that several Congress leaders now felt demoralised and uprooted. But this was not true of party workers in the field.

Mrs Gandhi, who is 59, admitted that it was a relief "to feel the big burden is off my shoulders" but so many people from all walks of life still came to see her that she had not had time to decide her future plans yet or even where to live. She had also still not decided how to earn her living.

She was not seeking a post in the party or elsewhere.

When asked if she felt she had misinformed calling for the election, Mrs Gandhi replied: "So far as the Government were concerned the election was certainly free and fair. But we know in many places the situation was not entirely impartial." She refused to elaborate.

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, is to visit Delhi for talks with the new Government at the end of the month, it was learnt here.

The initiative for the meeting, it is understood, was taken by the Russians, who approached Mr. A. B. Vajpeyi, the Minister of External Affairs. They were apparently concerned by the cool remarks of Mr Morarji Desai, the Prime Minister, about the Indo-Soviet friendship treaty.

Mr Vajpeyi sought to reassure Mr V. K. Malyshev, the Soviet Ambassador, about the new Government's interest in good relations with the Soviet Union when he called last week.

A Soviet Embassy release said today that in a message to Mr Jagdish Ram, the new Indian Defence Minister, his Soviet colleague had affirmed that he looked forward to "developing further" their military cooperation.

Forty-one political detainees had been released in Indian prisons during the 19 months of the emergency, Mr Singh told Parliament today. But figures from three states, including West Bengal were still awaited.

Most Pakistan results disputed

From Our Correspondent
Rawalpindi, April 6

Mr Justice Sajjad Ahmad Jan, the Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan, said today that if there was political frustration in the country over the outcome of the recent election, the commission could assuage it only to the extent of its constitutional and legal powers.

For political problems only a political solution could be devised, and it was not for the Election Commission to do so, he told a press conference in Rawalpindi.

He said that results in the election to the National Assembly and many in those to the provincial Assemblies had been disputed in complaints to the commission alleging official interference and irregularities. In a number of cases the commission had undertaken summary inquiries. Most cases should be decided by eight

election tribunals each headed by a chief justice or permanent judge of a high court.

The Pakistan National Alliance of nine opposition parties has alleged that the election had been rigged by the Government, whose candidates won 155 of the 200 seats. The Alliance demanded the resignation of the Government and of the Election Commission, and called for a fresh general election of the Government and of the Supreme Court and the Army.

Mr Jan said that the commission should not be blamed for the "misdeeds and corrupt practices of others". The commission had to rely on the official machinery which was not under its disciplinary control.

Some "hair raising" incidents of gross malpractices had come to light in the course of preliminary inquiries.

The commission could not have directly asked the armed forces to help in the conduct of the election but he had forwarded a request by Professor Ghafur Ahmad, the Opposition leader, for the assistance of the Army to Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister.

Mr Bhutto visited the provincial capitals, Karachi, Quetta and Peshawar during the week on the occasion of the forming of new governments in these provinces.

Mr Iqbal Khan Jadoon, a defector from the Muslim League, displaced Mr Nasrullah Khan Khartak as the People's Party Chief Minister of the North West Frontier Province.

Mr Mustafa Jatoi was re-elected Chief Minister of Sind and Mr Mohammad Khan Buzrozi Chief Minister of Baluchistan.

The new Government in Punjab is to be installed on Sunday and the Opposition plans to stage a mass protest.

Mao's son endorses new regime

Peking, April 6.—Mao An-ching, the only known living member of former chairman Mao Tse-tung's immediate family who has escaped purge or death, today expressed publicly his support for his father's successor, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. It was the first time that *The People's Daily*, Mao's second son, by his wife Yang Kai-hui, has spoken in public since his father's death 33 years old.

Since the death of Mao Tse-tung in September his widow Chang Ching has been arrested as a member of the "gang of four", his nephew Mao Yuan-hsin was taken into custody over the same controversy in north-east China, and Li Na, daughter of Mao and Chang Ching, has disappeared and is believed to be under arrest.

The party newspaper carried a report on its front page that in December Mao An-ching sent Marshal Yeh Chien-ying a poem in Mao's calligraphy that the party vice-chairman and Defence Minister had composed in 1963.

This was a symbolic message, observers here said, expressing support by Mao An-ching for his father's new leadership.

It is not known what Mao An-ching is doing at present. His father disclosed at one time that he had suffered mental health problems.

In the inside pages of the *People's Daily*, Mao An-ching and his wife Shao Hua signed an article attacking Chiang Ching's "gang of four".

France-Presse.

Help sought for suppressed El Salvador paper

By David Watts

A rare example of politically independent journalism in Central America ended in El Salvador last month when the Government ordered the closure of the daily newspaper *La Crónica*.

Though it has a circulation of only about 10,000, the newspaper had an influence disproportionate to its size.

Despite a well-organized rearguard action, in which he managed to persuade the Government to allow the newspaper to retain its printing interests, the editor, Señor José Napoleón González, has fled El Salvador in fear of his life. He set off on a tour of European capitals in an attempt to win international support for a campaign to have the newspaper reopened.

Concerned with the conditions of the majority of the population of El Salvador, of whom 60 per cent are illiterate and where 50 families own 80 per cent of the land, Señor González decided to devote himself to "seeking civilized and peaceful formulas to correct these injustices".

Señor González feels that his task is more urgent than ever, despite the recent increases in the value of El Salvador's coffee crop and despite United Nations' recommendations that the country's wealth should be used more to benefit the peasants.

He founded the newspaper as a weekly publication in 1968. He soon earned the displeasure of the right-wing military Government by printing stories of allegedly fraudulent voting returns in La Unión and Sonsonate provinces in the general election of 1972. The Government reacted by applying economic measures against the newspaper.

What seems to have finally convinced the Government to close the newspaper were a number of human rights issues. The newspaper warmly endorsed President Carter's pledge to make respect for human rights a leading feature of his foreign policy.

It has reported on the detention and torture of a Belgian priest who was later deported to Guatemala. It has also reported on abuse of human rights in Chile, Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil.

Beatle manager accused

New York, April 6.—Allen Klein, the former business manager for the Beatles, was indicted by a grand jury today on charges of failing to report more than \$215,000 (£127,000) income from the sale of promotional records.

The indictment said Mr Klein, aged 46, schemed to get promotional records at cost for

each release by the Beatles and then sold them to wholesalers, rackjobbers and distributors at a profit.

Mr Klein, president and chief executive officer of Ablico Industries Inc, was charged with attempted federal income tax evasion and filing false statements of tax returns for 1970, 1971 and 1972.—AP.

Leap in world population forecast

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, April 5.

The world's population is now 4,083 million. It will add 6,182 million in the year 2000 and will double itself by 2050.

The Population Reference Bureau has issued a table showing the population of all countries in the world, calculating their rates of growth and estimating future trends on the basis of present growth rates.

The population of the United Kingdom, now 56 million, will double in 69 years. Austria and Belgium have achieved no population growth and the Germans and Luxembourgers have declining populations.

At the other end of the scale, the populations of Libya and Kuwait will double in 18 years, and those of Rhodesia, Mexico and a few other states in 20 years. The bureau estimates China's population to be 50 million, but concedes that may be 30 million to 50 million more than that. China will have a population of 1,126

million in 2000, and it will double in 41 years.

As for India, its population is now 622 million and it will have 1,023 million people in 2000.

The estimate shows the ways and speed at which the balance of the world's population is changing. Western Europe has a population of 345,600,000. It will have 389 million people in 2000. In the same period, south America will go from 223 million people to 389 million, Central America from 113 million to 218 million, and sub-Saharan Africa from 323 million to 627 million.

The estimate also gives gross national products per capita.

Kuwait comes at the top with \$11,510 (about £5,770), and Bhutan, Laos and Cambodia at the bottom, with \$70. The United Kingdom is just under half Sweden's. Britain is even behind East Germany these days. It is just ahead of Czechoslovakia, and comfortably ahead of the other communist countries, all southern Europe, and so on.

The estimates of the Population Reference Bureau were compiled by Mr Paul Myers, former Director of the foreign demographic analysis division of the American Department of Commerce, and they probably represent as good a compilation as can be produced.



Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who arrived in London yesterday, seen with Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, and Mr Jeremy Thorpe.

Yugoslav doubts over human rights issue

By Roger Berthoud

The Yugoslavs are determined not to allow this summer's follow-up conference in Belgrade on security and cooperation in Europe to degenerate into an East-West show-down on human rights.

That was the firm impression left by Mr Stane Dolanc, secretary of the executive of the presidency of the Yugoslav League of Communists, at a press conference in London yesterday, which concluded three days as guest of the Labour Party.

"It is certain that the Belgrade conference will discuss all the issues discussed at the Helsinki conference" (of 1975), he said. He insisted economic and cultural cooperation. But he added: "We are of the view that it would be completely wrong to have human rights in the foreground. Nor do we want Belgrade to become a tribune for mutual polemics and condemnation of each other. We want Belgrade to discuss the actual problems of Europe and the world, and to represent a significant stage in implementing all the Helsinki decisions", he said.

Mr Dolanc said he thought relations with the Soviet Union were "normal" and developing in a normal way. They were founded on the principles of mutual respect, non-interference and equality. "It is only on these foundations that Yugoslavia wants to develop relations with any country in the world", he said.

During his three days in London, Mr Dolanc and his delegation saw Mr Callaghan, Mr Foot, Leader of the Commons, Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, and other Labour leaders. A statement issued yesterday jointly with the Labour Party called for "greater equality" in international relations and for "More equal and effective cooperation" in economic relations.

Mr Ron Hayward, General Secretary of the Labour Party, said he thought it was the first time his party had issued a joint statement with a communist delegation in Britain.

Guerrilla war strain in Rhodesia

From Michael Knipe
Salisbury, April 6

being resettled in seven fenced and guarded villages.

The military spokesman said today that there are an estimated 2,500 African nationalist guerrillas operating inside the country. This is an increase of 500 on previous estimates. The spokesman added that there were believed to be "some thousands" of guerrillas undergoing training outside Rhodesia.

Although sources familiar with the tribal trust lands say that in many of them guerrillas

are now moving around freely and making routine contact with the local population, the military spokesman insisted that as far as the Rhodesian authorities were concerned "there is not a permanent terrorist base in Rhodesia". This would not be allowed, he said, "we harass them all the time."

In an attempt to combat the guerrillas' contacts with the rural Africans, the authorities have stepped up their programme of resettling the people in protected villages.

The 2,500 guerrillas inside the country are spread through four military operational areas. In

most of them—about 2,300—belong to Zanu (Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army), the military wing of Zanu (Zimbabwe African National Union), and operate from bases in Mozambique, with access points along the entire Mozambique border. The remainder are from the military wing of Zapu (Zimbabwe African People's Union) and operate from Zambia and through Rhodesia.

The United African National Council, which is led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, issued a statement today saying it would give serious consideration to a plan for the drawing up of

an independence constitution for Rhodesia before the establishment of an interim government.

Salisbury, April 6.—A Swiss-born Roman Catholic priest, Father Paul Egli, who was sentenced to five years' jail for failing to report the presence of guerrillas, today had the prison term cut to one year.

At his trial in Bulawayo in January, Father Egli, aged 45, admitted five charges of failing to report the presence of nationalist guerrillas at his mission near Fort Victoria.

YOU ARE READING THE FIRST ADVERTISEMENT EVER WRITTEN BY A MACHINE

I am a Xerox 800 Electronic Typewriter. And, unlike ordinary typewriters, I can work on my own. Which is how it's come about that I'm sitting here in this empty room while the chap whose job it is to write the Xerox ads has nipped off for an early lunch. This is how he did it.

First of all, he typed out a draft of this ad. (I automatically memorised it.) Then he thought he'd add a few more facts. So he typed the extra info onto another piece of paper and I memorised that too. Then he pressed a key leaving me to print out the final copy. Saving him the bother of typing the whole thing out again.

Now, just think how a machine like me could help you. The number of times you have to ask your secretary to re-type whole pages of material like reports, good quality standard letters and even urgently needed accurate general correspondence. And usually just to alter the odd word or date or name. With a Xerox 800, all she'd need to type would be the new bits. And leave the rest to me.

Think of the time-saving. (The Xerox 800 types at up to 350 w.p.m.)

And the money-saving. (An 800 can do the work of three ordinary machines.)

Extra info:

If you'd like a copy of

"The Xerox 800 in Industry"

fill in this coupon and send

it to: Mr. G. Bond,

Rank Xerox (UK) Ltd.,

Bridge House, Oxford Road,

Uxbridge, Middlesex

UB8 1HS.

RANK XEROX

||
||
||

SPORT

Liverpool book a passage to Rome

From Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Zurich, April 6

Liverpool 3
In all of their 13 years of European competition, Liverpool can rarely have been so poorly tested as here in the Letzigrund Stadium tonight when the Swiss champions, Zurich, fumbled and fell before no real pressure in this European Cup semi-final round first leg. Liverpool have the formality of the return game at Anfield in a fortnight's time.

There can be no doubt that they will be in Rome next month for a final against either Borussia Mönchengladbach or Dynamo Kiev. It was both a relief and a surprise to Liverpool to find that this last step before achieving the goal of the final itself was less demanding than many matches played in earlier rounds over the years. They played calmly and never looked in danger in spite of giving away an early penalty from which they quickly recovered.

Liverpool had hoped to master the game without expending too much energy at this busy time of their season. Keegan immediately drifted back to the half way line and some early nervous mistakes by the Zurich defenders suggested that Liverpool would have their way, although the Swiss were strengthened at the last minute when their indolent captain, Kunli, was passed fit.

For Liverpool, concern flickered across their faces when Smith, playing with his customary disregard for caution no matter what the team tactics, bundled Botteron, a Swiss international, to the ground. That was in only the third minute and the referee disdainfully dismissed Smith's expansive protest that Botteron had "dived".

He was under the Turkish referee's close scrutiny from that moment and three minutes later, as Scheiwiller burst into the penalty area, Smith went with him and tackled heavily though hardly with ugliness. The referee saw the tackle as being more serious than Smith again indicated and gave Zurich a penalty that for the moment seemed a generous incentive. Risi's kick had enough power to hit the back of the net



The equalizer: Neal has time to control Kennedy's free kick before scoring.

although Clemence did manage to deflect it.

For Smith, there was more trouble to come when he again made a clumsy tackle on the winger, Botteron, whose speed was clearly too much for him. His name was taken and he must have been in a bad mood when, after 15 minutes, Ziegler tried to kick off, opening a way for Liverpool. McDermott quickly went down the wing as a decoy and Kennedy lifted the free kick high into the penalty area behind the defences. Neal was in fast and controlled and had on the ball before hitting a shot into the far corner.

Zurich rarely finished the moves they began in midfield and their overall performance was unimpressive. They were a considerably less effective threat to Liverpool's fine build-up than that of St Etiennes, who had been in the previous round. When an offside trap was set, Jones swung a shot to beat the entire defence apart from the goalkeeper and it became clear that if Liverpool wanted to attack with strength

they could dismiss any thought of losing control, his short, clean and crisp shot was accurate. Zurich, in fact, even though dismally and without noticeably improved by the substitution of Rutschmann by Dickemann, then lost Weller with an injured leg and when Botteron, finally, had a shot around the post from a yard out, the result was surely Liverpool's place in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

played the second best in the early part of the second half.

Appropriately, Heighway, who has had such a fine season, especially in European games, played a full part in the two goals that gave him his first hat-trick at Anfield.

Of the visitors, Liverpool have

</div

Fashion



Getting re-started. Jean Baudrand too had a benign start in the textile world. His family in Lyons were at the centre of things, and then he married the daughter of one of the greatest entrepreneurs in this design field, Miki Sekers. In 1976, when Miki was already dead and Jean Baudrand in control, he had to contend with the swoop of monetary control of the business. By April 1977 he had the option "to pack my bags and go back to France" or to try to do something on his own account. "I had a great white elephant of a house to pay for, and we were so vulnerable as a public company. We were bought—my style, which was part of Sekers' design image, was criticized." Jean Baudrand then set about putting himself into business on his own account. Trained not only in design but in business management, he is a rare bird in the British net. "But no one in England wanted to know." They did in America, and now Jean Baudrand has a range of beautiful furnishing materials being made by Weave Corporation. This tulip motif is one of them.



Getting started. Anthony Ma, born in Hong Kong, and trained at the Berkshire College of Art vocational course. Last year he was commended in the Royal Society of Arts fashion bursaries. He specializes in those very soft, flittering and exquisitely made dresses which betray the sense of detail and the love of handwork and the willingness to labour lovingly which is a characteristic of the Far East. Making just in ones and twos now, Anthony Ma hopes to be able to set up his own business one day, and to date his best patron has been Peach Michelle, originally of Debenham's, late of Wakefords, and now, for the benefit of her many friends and customers, to be found at Piaff, 59 Knightsbridge. Although I picked out Anthony Ma's dress there, I have to add that Piaff to my experience has the biggest selection of evening clothes I have ever seen. Whatever your taste or size or needs or pocket, you must be able to find something there. This dress, by Anthony Ma, is called Butterfly. Photograph by Mervyn Franklyn

Getting started. This young man is Marc Broyer, French, with a background in fashion production and now a shop in Covent Garden. The shop, Les 2 Zebres, is at 38 Tavistock Street, WC2. M. Broyer's problem is to get his neat, new and eminently wearable men's clothes actually made in stuffy old Britain. So far, the shop has had to be filled with, it must be said very attractive, casual clothes from many sources. But here is a designer, sharp, practical, trained by Lee Cooper, with a true handwriting and a solid direction who yet, when he approached the manufacturer designers in this country, is met with the attitude that, however bad business they do not want to change their ways. More imaginative companies with manufacturing capacity, take note. The name is Marc Broyer, and you will be hearing it.

by Prudence Glynn

£50,000 prize for teacher who gave 'life to Lord'

The Tappleton Foundation Prize of £50,000 for progress in religion will be presented to Miss Chiara Lubich, founder of the Focolare Movement, by the Duke of Edinburgh in the Jerusalem Chamber of the Royal Albert Hall today.

At a camp in Gualdiola, Cardinal Whiteheads, president of the Vatican Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity, said the Focolare Movement was a vital source for the renewal and future of the Church.

Miss Lubich, explained that her movement began in Trento, northern Italy, 34 years ago when poverty was rife and the war was having a terrible effect on the local village near by the teacher, who offered her "life for ever to the Lord". So began a movement that has spread throughout the world crossing barriers between churches, cultures, and religions.

Focolare, an Italian word meaning "hearth" or "family", was given as a nickname to the group who began the movement with Miss Lubich in 1943. The theme of Focolare is love, and Miss Lubich said that through the movement "the world of love is coming to life without force".

At the heart are the atheists of East and West. They are the poorest people because they are poor without God and eternal life.

Miss Lubich ended with the words of St John of the Cross: "I will not do what you say, but love you and you will find love."

In awarding the annual prize to Miss Lubich, the foundation said she had been helping people of many denominations to grow spiritually. Her contribution to ecumenism and among Christians was one of the most outstanding achievements in Inter-church and inter-faith relations.

Cardinal Whiteheads said: "Christian history has not been one of the greatest stories of persecution or destruction which began under the impulse of love. The Focolare Movement is impossible to ecumenism for it communicates our common commitment to Christ and the birthright which grows out of him."

Miss Lubich was born in Trento in 1920, became a teacher in her surrounding village. After university she became a leader of Franciscan Third Order.

Her previous recipients of the award were: Cardinal Giacomo Bini, who gave the money for charity. It is planned to enlarge the maternity wing at a Focolare hospital in Cameroon, to build houses in a shanty town near Recife, Brazil, to help to finance the last stage of a training centre in Philippines and to help the Town of Chancay for handicapped children started by the diocese of Rome.

Dr Jacobovits, Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the Commonwealth, opened the ceremony. He said: "With the coming of a new century, the spirit of a new age must be found in the realm of the spirit."

Mrs John Templeton said the award, which was first presented five years ago, was inspired partly by the statement of a scientist who said that when the history of the twentieth century was written the name of this discoverer would be found in the realm of the spirit.

Mrs Templeton said the award was intended to awaken man, or to make known to man, new realisations, new ideas about God; inspirations of thoughts that would enrich the world.

The judges for the prize are: Queen Fabiola of the Belgians; the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople; Mr Masaharu Ichijo, a leading Japanese Buddhist; Sir Bernard Lovell, Professor of Radio Astronomy; Manchester University Ambassador to Italy; the Rev Dr Norman Vincent Peale, of New York; Prince Poon Piamai Diskul, president of the World Fellowship of Buddhists; Mr Edmundo de Rothschild, joint treasurer, Council of Christians and Jews; and the Bishop of Winchester, Dr Trevor Huddleston.

Previous recipients have been: Mother Teresa of Calcutta (1973); Brother Roger of Taizé (1974); Sir Surendran Radhakrishnan (1975) and Cardinal Suenens (1976).

Alcohol deadlier for women than for men

By Our Medical Correspondent
Tests on alcoholics at the Royal Free Hospital in Hampstead, London, have shown that women are more likely than men to develop medical complications from drinking and to die as a result. A report published in the *British Medical Journal* today gives the results of a follow-up of 106 alcoholics seen at the hospital in 1975. Of these 22 women died, while almost all the women had signs of liver damage compared with only 65 per cent of the men. Liver damage and mental disturbances were more than twice as common in the women as in the men. Within a year of the assessment of the men and 26 of the women had died.

Admissions to hospital for alcoholics have more than doubled in the past 10 years, the report says. Women still form only a minority of such admissions, but this part that may be because women are suspected of alcoholism less readily. Heavy drinking still carries a social stigma for women and is often done at home.

But there is evidence that the greater severity in women of the complications of alcoholism is due to delay in diagnosis; women do seem to be more likely to develop cirrhosis with a shorter period of excessive drinking.

University news

Oxford The Shelly-Mills Prize has been awarded to S. J. B. Reilly, scholar of St Catherine's College, for his Appointments.

Lecturers: M. Williams, RA, PhD (Geography); G. J. P. Branson, BA (Sociology); I. F. Mason, BSC (Chemical Sciences); and D. R. Whitfield, BA (Sociology); PhD (Applied Sciences).

Dr. Mason has also been elected to St John's College.

Liverpool Dr. J. K. Davies, MA, DPhil (Oxon), fellow and tutor in ancient history, Oriel College, Oxford, has been appointed to the Rutherford Chair of Ancient History and Classical Archaeology from October 1, on the retirement of Professor F. W. Walbank.

Bradford

Honours agree will be conferred on May 4 on Mr Sean McBride, former United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, and Mrs Josefa de Vasconcellos, sculptor.

Salford The Duke of Edinburgh has been re-appointed chancellor until June, 1980.



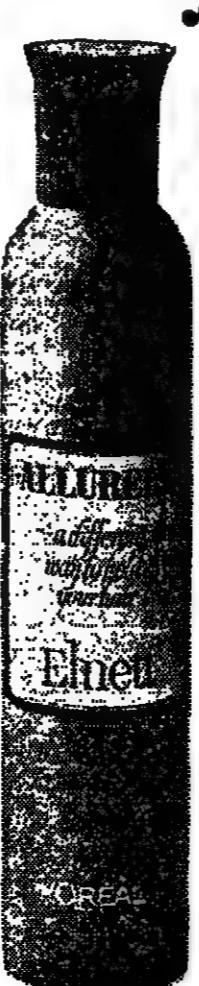
"Know what's so great about my hairstyle? I can touch it."

"I've discovered Allurell. It's fantastic. It works like a hairspray, but I can't feel it on my hair."

Allurell is an exciting new hair product from L'Oréal. It's the first hold you can't feel on your hair.

You use Allurell like a hairspray, but your hair feels completely natural when you touch it, and it moves freely.

Those Look-Don't-Touch days are over. Allurell gives you hair you love to touch and love to look at.



ALLURELL

The Rough and the Smooth

Changes to your digestive system's not running smoothly. Why? Because today's refined and processed foods don't give your digestion the stimulus it needs; the roughage or natural fibre that absorbs moisture to keep food passing through efficiently.

The best way of restoring regularly to your system is bran, the outer layers of wheat. Try one or two tablespoons of Allurell Natural Bran Plus a day, and you'll soon note the difference. More, Bran Plus is fine-textured—a pleasant extra to add to any meal; to breakfast cereals, soups, stews, pies and more dishes.

Bran is naturally present in many other Allurell products: Stoneground 100% Wholewheat Flour; Bran Biscuits; Bran Bread Mix—take your pick! And take the 'tough' to keep your system working smoothly.

Stirling Cooper, again available all over the country, again a firm which under Ronnie Stirling has recognized the wealth of young talent and the new direction of fashion. This season the things I liked



Youth, and the pre-eminence of British design

This newspaper being a journal of record, I was musing perchance last week on the career of Yves Saint Laurent. Even if the reports on his state of health were greatly exaggerated—dead on Monday, being interviewed after his collection on Tuesday—they do concern one on two hopes. The first must be for anybody who enjoys fashion that so great a talent, so intuitive and graceful a designer may go on to delight and surprise us with many ideas yet. He is, after all, only 41, though that does make it the reputedly ominous 20-year span since he took over from Christian Dior, an inheritance as uncomfortable as many French thrones have proved to be, but in his case leading to renaissance, not collapse.

The second hope must be that the unique piece of Yves Saint Laurent in fashion record will be accurately contoured. And he succeeded. When Christian Dior died in 1957, 10 years precisely since the launch of his omnipotent New Look, 21-year-old Yves Saint Laurent took his place. The crown contained thorns as well as diamonds. Acclaimed at first for presenting one, simple, easily understood "trapeze" which the least literate journalist and the silliest buyer and greatest wheels of (especially American) mass production could grasp, make, and promote with the Paris label and all the authority it carried, the rash fellow soon got to doing his own thing, altering skirts lengths, you can believe it, actually acting as though he was Dior.

The middle act was less happy. Yves Saint Laurent surrendered his mind and his body to total collapse. When he recovered and was discharged, it was to find a suave, amiable and extremely competent man in his Dior shoes. He set up on his own, and in 1972 was branded as a traitor to his background when he announced that in future he would concentrate on ready-to-wear. He should have been ringed with garlands as the messiah of the new French fashion era.

One aspect of that specialness concerns me today. Yves Saint Laurent and André Courreges are the only two surviving really great designers who were reared in the great traditions of French haute couture. Courreges was trained by the inimitable Balenciaga and went on to develop the radical cut and supreme techniques and ethics of the Master, in quite his own way, and to impose a certain look on the whole conscious fashion world. But the world spins, and never faster than in fashion, and among others it has left behind is Courreges.

No hopeful could have had a more benign start than Saint Laurent. At the age of 17 he arrived in Paris from his native Oran with a family introduction to Michel de Brunhoff, head of French Vogue. De Brunhoff took the obviously brilliant boy to another friend, Christian Dior. He was hired, trained,

all turned out to be designed by Malaysian-born and St Martin's School of Art-trained Tony Wong. Then there was the marvelous French Connection, really and truly the dress next door, designed by a beautiful French girl, Nicole Farhi, made in India, marketed in London by efficient Stephen Marks, and altogether a special look at prices barely into double figures; then fabulous Lee Bender, owner, designer, moving spirit of her 14 Bus Stop shop. Janet Reger proved that the French do not have a monopoly on sexy lingerie, but I wanted to prove that the change in British habits from anything-goes-for-underneath—or bed—was really dead, so I asked Tricia Kerr-Cross, trained at St Martins, to show some of her immensely seductive, beautifully-designed and exquisitely made night things.

Fun and wit are essentials of fashion and Bridget Woods of Strawberry Studio certainly understands both.

Arguably the most copied name at the teeny-bopper end of the market, she and her partner George Hammer set out in classic style to climb the commercial mountain. Trained at the London College of Fashion they set out to make seams meet at home. "I did the hard bits, and George did the easier bits", says Bridget, but read no inter-sex connotations into that, please. Bridget is just a practical lady.

Most of the sportswear in this country is imported, so I looked to Wendy Dagnorthy for a cool, chic individual look, and to Georgia Loizou for some really pretty summer kniwear. Cherry Frizzell is a newcomer to my scene, and indeed started as a collector of antique lace. Laura Ashley can need little introduction, save to say that she started out as a textile house, synthesized the hopes and looks of a whole generation and with her dazzling designer Lynda Kee Scott and Sonny has assured that the house will both maintain its intrinsic look but not get left (like Courreges) behind.

My finale in my dress next door show is Jean Varon or, rather, John Bates. John's start is already known to you, but one of the most rewarding things I found about assembling a collection which is not expensive, is widely available, covers all tastes was to reiterate that good design has got to be expensive and so be restricted to a privileged minority. Rubbish, say I. This is one of the few countries where you can buy smashing clothes to suit any size or type or taste, clothes with an inherent individuality, a precise handwriting at a fraction of what you would pay almost anywhere else, and I am not counting in deviated pounds either; I am counting in design preeminence. Only two garments in my 100 presentation next week cost more than £50, and they are in through my own incompetence, although both are so lovely I think they rate me some artistic licence. Most of the things though cost half of that figure, and many a fraction.

Wallis Shops opens the show with a group by a group—Sylvia Ayton, Gary Edwards, Michael Reeves, Valerie Courdore and Carolyn Freeman. It has been the genius of Jeffrey Wallis and his brother to mould a deliberately disparate clutch of talents to provide a cross-section of the market—Jeffrey is the only man I know bold enough to compose "design risk factor" on paper to a grand seamstress—and to end up with a cohesive design look.

My second shot in the mass market area was Stirling Cooper, again available all over the country, again a firm which under Ronnie Stirling has recognized the wealth of young talent and the new direction of fashion. This season the things I liked

Allurell. It doesn't feel like a hair spray.

L'ORÉAL Because you're worth it.

CITROËN GS Pallas

مكتبة من الأصل

"A Citroen GS has a ride every bit as good as, perhaps better than, a Rolls-Royce." This flattering comparison from a recent issue of 'Car' magazine should bring cheer to motorists currently in a mood of rebellion against the runaway inflation in new car prices, and who are additionally searching for a car that qualifies for minimum taxation under the new company cars tax law.

It was of course the celebrated Citroen hydropneumatic suspension that prompted 'Car' to eulogize in such terms but the GS Pallas is worthy of more detailed examination by those motorists who might automatically expect a drop in c.c. rating to portend an inevitable drop in luxury. A black vinyl or optional sun-shine roof, protective chrome side strips and integral chrome wheel trims distinguish the Pallas at once from the other Citroen GS variations.

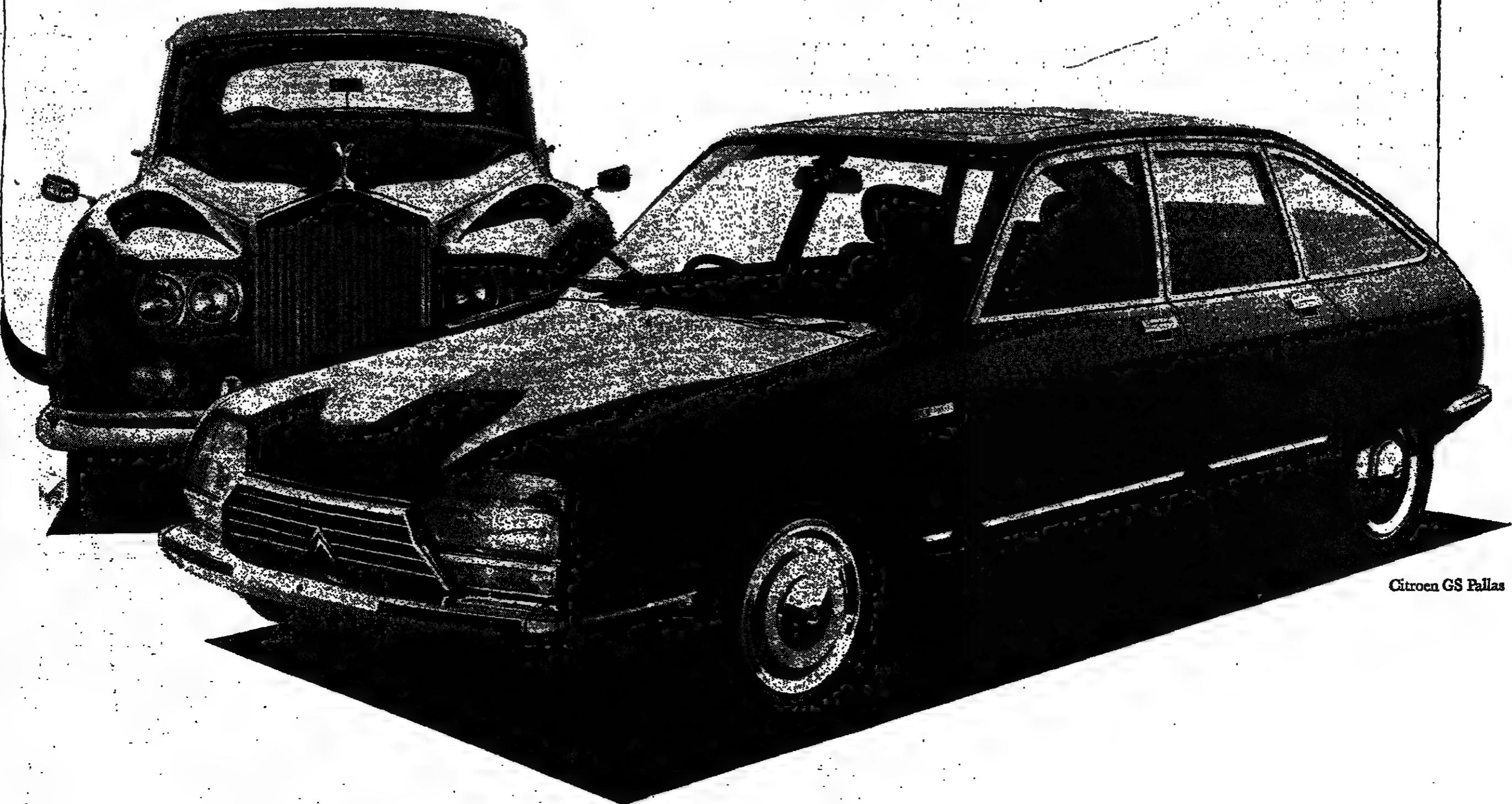
Less immediately obvious are the interior embellishments that positively position the Pallas in the luxury limousine class. The fully reclining front seats with headrests have a jersey cloth covering which is extended to the door panel upholstery. The rear seat has a foldaway central armrest. And the luxury pile fitted carpeting is also used to cushion the spacious rear parcel shelf.

The impressive Pallas dashboard layout includes warning lights to indicate front brake pad wear, battery charge, oil pressure, hydraulic pressure and choke. No less impressive in positioning the Pallas very definitely in the luxury class is the selection of standard fittings: heated rear window, electric screen-washers, two-speed wipers, hazard warning lights, electric clock, cigar lighter, trip mileage recorder, quartz halogen headlamps.

Worth remembering also is the fact that the 16.4 cu.ft. boot capacity of the Pallas is a totally rectangular box shape unimpeded by spare wheel or wheel arches. The aerodynamic GS design helps improve performance and reduce fuel consumption (41.55 mpg at a constant 55 mph). And in addition to its much praised smoothness, the hydropneumatic suspension also incorporates a self-levelling characteristic that maintains a constant height between the car body and the road surface despite any irregularities.

Apart from enjoying a ride that compares favourably with that of a Rolls-Royce, what makes a test drive in the Citroen GS Pallas so enticing is the possibility of discovering a saloon which could offer more in every respect than many cars you have hitherto considered more luxurious.

INFLATION AND THE NEW TAX LAWS COULD DRIVE YOU INTO THE ROLLS ROYCE CLASS.



Citroen GS Pallas

Ronald Butt

When one man's reactionary is another man's reformer

Mrs Thatcher: the label has been stuck on her in what are called progressive circles by a curious sleight of logic, and it is kept there by no stronger adhesive than constant repetition



If you don't let us have it, they have been telling Mr Jones, Mr Scanlon and the rest of that lugubrious band, "you will have to put up with a reactionary government under that reactionary lady, and you know what that means!" What precisely it does mean may not be specified, but such menaces are usually best kept in general terms.

Once upon a time, pointing over the Channel, British mothers would say to their naughty children: "Boney will get you if you don't behave", and but for Freud and child psychology, other British mothers a few decades ago would have threatened their recalcitrant infants with Hitler. I do not know, supposing it were still in order to bamboozle the younger generation with strategems of this sort, whom one would try to frighten them with today, Mr Brezhnev, perhaps, or Mr Kosygin? The trouble is that they look more sad than frightening. The Greek Colonels might have filled the bill without offending anybody, but alas they are not available. President Amin would be promising material if he had not, somehow, come to seem more like black comedy than black terror.

Besides, a really effective bogeyman needs a big country. China may spring to mind but it has an air of amibuity these days, and anyway the names are difficult. Indeed, perhaps the only thing out of Peking just now that can be expected to raise a shiver of apprehension, at least among the children of the progressive classes, is the thought of the red carpet they are putting out for Mrs Thatcher. Which brings us back to the main point.

Child-centred bogeymen may be thin on the ground these days, now that menace, like everything else, has been collectivized: they are certainly out of fashion. But a bogeywoman to frighten the unions appears to be quite acceptable and, to judge by ministerial reports, working

evidence that, if the unions think one thing about revolution, they will do it to threaten the unions with if they do not play the game. There is not a great deal to be done—except Mrs Thatcher.

Some pedestrian minds may find the logic by which Labour ministers see, or say they see, Mrs Thatcher as their ultimate deterrent, somewhat elusive. They might even ask these ministers when precisely it is that the unions are supposed to be afraid of from Mrs Thatcher. To this, the answer would be: "The same sort of confrontation as under Mr Heath."

The said pedestrian minds might then reply: "But surely it was precisely in order to avoid a policy that might again lead to confrontation with the unions that the Conservative Party got rid of Mr Heath?"

To this, the ministerial response will not amount to much more than: "So what?"

The truth is that the label "reactionary" has been stuck on Mrs Thatcher in what are called progressive circles by a curious sleight of logic, and it is kept there by no stronger adhesive than constant repetition.

Yet repetition can be a very strong adhesive indeed.

Yet a certain difficulty is also now apparent. After all, the electors of Stockford plainly don't think she is reactionary, and as we live in a society in which, quite properly, the politicians must profess some respect for popular opinion, it is really rather awkward to contradict the electors.

Stockford has provided the

total balance in respect of each other, even if they take on different forms at different times. It assumes the ultimate rightness of progress as defined by progressives.

Above all, it assumes that progress and progress can never take a wrong track, and that when they have done, no man must think of undoing. It is an interesting concept. It assumes that what we are doing now, provided it is different from what our parents and grandparents thought was right, must be progress. The other day a book was written by a vicar and a doctor, and addressed to children, advising them against what is called nowadays sexual promiscuity. It actually said that the total sorts of behaviour were wrong.

Quick as a flash came the comment of a Dr Robert Snowdon, described as the head of the family planning research unit at Exeter University. The book, he said, was "reactionary", the sort of thing that you would expect from the 1940s.

There you have it. What is, is wrong. What is, must be right. But what will the rightness of the present be worth, when what will be in the future has come to pass? Will what is happening now

then seem wrong and reactionary? And just suppose that the people of the 1940s were in some ways more right, and even more happy, than we are. But that is as inconceivable an idea, it seems, as any belief in standards that have the force of absolutes. The only virtues are relative; the only certainty is that "progress" must generally point in the right direction, and "reaction" in the wrong.

Our social and moral notions are riddled with prejudices about the unchallengeable progress, which seldom stop to ask if a basically wrong turn has been taken. I sometimes fear that a similar attitude has spilled over into politics. Indeed, it now seems to be as "reactionary" to question the consequences for human happiness of the political fashions of the progressives as it would be to challenge those of the contraceptive pill.

Yet I think that the political fashions may be questioned because, in the last resort, there can be a vote on them—which is more than is possible in connection with many of the contrived determinants of social behaviour. Of course, it would be folly to say that there is no progress and no improvement.

But it is also idiocy to refuse to consider whether we may have taken a politically wrong direction. As it happens, the behaviour of the present Government gives the lie to its own propaganda. They have themselves, especially on the questions of economic policy, taken over many of the attitudes which were anathema when the Tories first began to preach them vigorously in 1974.

To the professional progressive, a challenge to his approved *fais accompli* is reaction. Yet why should not policies sometimes be reversed? may not public opinion just now be in a mood to re-examine the responsibilities of the individual and those of the state? Why should people not react through their politicians against the things that experience has taught them to dislike?

Among the Oxford Dictionary's definitions of (political) reaction is "revulsion of feeling". That is perhaps what we are now seeing from the public. The question is for how long. If the electorate goes on reacting with Mrs Thatcher, her political foes can continue to call her reactionary, without doing damage to themselves.

Quick as a flash came the comment of a Dr Robert Snowdon, described as the head of the family planning research unit at Exeter University. The book, he said, was "reactionary", the sort of thing that you would expect from the 1940s.

There you have it. What is, is wrong. What is, must be right. But what will the rightness of the present be worth, when what will be in the future has come to pass? Will what is happening now

be a long distance, but we have to proceed in a straight line.

We have to determine the destination. The Israel-Arab accommodation must be built on the assumption of live and let live. The time factor must play a constructive role and not a negative one. This is the essence of President Carter's new approach: to start with the end and work backwards from there. We have to measure the road and obstacles and the means, otherwise it is all improvisation."

Well, then, how? In a key

statement on the subject, Mr Rafael has proposed an answer. Palestinian aspirations

can be fulfilled within the framework of an Israel-Jordan peace settlement. (He is speaking of the Palestinians as a whole, not the PLO.) This requires prior agreement on three major issues: the demarcation of boundaries; the nature of the relationship between the states and the peoples; the measures for keeping the peace and guaranteeing mutual security.

Whatever solution will be devised for the expression of Palestinian identity, a prior agreement has to be reached with Jordan on these three basic issues", Mr Rafael maintains.

Is such a prescription ever going to meet with Palestinian approval? "To promote the cause of peace in the Middle East", Mr Rafael believes, "neither theological disputes nor magic diplomatic formulas will do. We must engage in new approaches."

He is a man of ideas—for instance, he favours joint projects in the Middle East on mineral exploitation, water development, power generation

and agricultural planning, on

for the Messiah because local people were so and not to miss his arrival. His

and to sit at the top of a tree and keep a look-out. One

he was asked by a friend w

the work was like. "Well,

it's not much, but it's a steady job."

Stewart Tand

The case for bringing barbiturates into the Misuse of Drugs Act

A lethal drug the law has ignored for 40 years

'Withdrawal of barbiturates from a person who has been taking them to excess may bring fatal events'

In the past month a Home Office questionnaire on barbiturate abuse and illicit supplies has landed on the desks of drug squads up and down Britain. At the same time the Campaign on the Use and Restriction of Barbiturates (Curb) has announced that it will finish its work later this year.

The fruits of the questionnaire and Curb will help administrators at the Department of Health and the Home Office to decide what to do to combat the abuse and addiction of the family of drugs. For while heroin and other drugs have engaged the attention of public and Parliament, barbiturates remain outside the Misuse of Drugs Act.

Barbiturates are sedatives with a long and honourable history of medical use, but as long ago as the 1930s doctors in Britain were expressing concern as to the debate gathered force over whether they were safe. In 1934 one doctor wrote:

"The actual danger to the public in this country at the present time from addiction is greater than that any other group of drugs even including the dangerous drugs which are controlled."

But it is also idiocy to refuse to consider whether we may have taken a politically wrong direction. As it happens, the behaviour of the present Government gives the lie to its own propaganda. They have themselves, especially on the questions of economic policy, taken over many of the attitudes which were anathema when the Tories first began to preach them vigorously in 1974.

To the professional progressive, a challenge to his approved *fais accompli* is reaction. Yet why should not policies sometimes be reversed? may not public opinion just now be in a mood to re-examine the responsibilities of the individual and those of the state? Why should people not react through their politicians against the things that experience has taught them to dislike?

In 1970 the Department of Health published a report on barbiturates, amphetamines, LSD and cannabis. The authors made no bones about the problem of addiction and its results. They wrote: "Abrupt withdrawal of barbiturates from a person who has been taking them to excess may bring a fatal sequence of events." Such events included serious fits and delirium.

In a state of addiction there would be "confusion, defective judgment and loss of emotional control". The report concluded: "There is abundant evidence that doctors prescribe barbiturates in large quantities without very much regard for the risks." It was suggested that amounts on prescription should be limited, but the idea of creating controls under criminal law were deplored on the ground that addicts would simply find a substitute.

So the Misuse of Drugs Act, the following year, did not include barbiturates in its schedules. The drafters of the Act

did not feel they were in a position to do anything about the drugs because too much was being prescribed to make controls practicable. It was also felt that the wrath of the medical lobby would be very great if the law interfered again in its prescribing rights.

There is no shortage of barbiturates on the streets for those who want them. Doctors have been deceived by an apparently innocent patient claiming to be away from home without a prescription. Twice in the 1960s the Brixton committee examined drug addiction and in each of its reports it said that barbiturates should be closely watched.

In 1970 the Department of Health published a report on barbiturates, amphetamines, LSD and cannabis. The authors made no bones about the problem of addiction and its results. They wrote: "Abrupt withdrawal of barbiturates from a person who has been taking them to excess may bring a fatal sequence of events." Such events included

serious fits and delirium.

In a state of addiction there

would be "confusion, defective

judgment and loss of emotional control". The report

concluded: "There is abundant evidence that doctors pre-

scribe barbiturates in large

quantities without very much

regard for the risks."

It was suggested that amounts on

prescription should be limited, but the idea of creating con-

trols under criminal law were

deplored on the ground that

addicts would simply find a

substitute.

So the Misuse of Drugs Act, the following year, did not include barbiturates in its schedules. The drafters of the Act

did not feel they were in a position to do anything about the drugs because too much was being prescribed to make controls practicable. It was also felt that the wrath of the medical lobby would be very great if the law interfered again in its prescribing rights.

There is no shortage of bar-

biturates on the streets for

those who want them. Doctors

have been deceived by an

apparently innocent patient

claiming to be away from

home without a prescription.

Twice in the 1960s the Brix-

ton committee examined drug

addiction and in each of its

reports it said that barbitu-

rates should be closely watched.

In fact, the results of Curb

and the Home Office for action

on barbiturates and resulted

in the questionnaire. Since then

there has been no sign that

things have improved.

Barbiturates have become

large part of the phenomena

of the multi-drug abuse

who uses a variety of drugs

from narcotics to alcohol.

Many registered addicts

supplement their dosages with

barbiturates. The death certi-

cates of 320 drug addicts

died between 1968 and 1970

were studied recently. In

per cent of the cases bar-

biturates were mentioned as t

primary cause of death and

18 per cent they were cited

as a secondary cause.

There are no figures to sh

the total of addicts but so

social workers and doco

would accept that the wor

of 1934 may still be true to

notwithstanding the growth

of narcotic addiction since the

far-off days.

What happens next dep

on the effects of Curb. If pre

critics have gone do

enough, the drug may b

manageable within the Mis

of Drugs Act, but there a

2,500 compounds in Brit

which can be defined as bar

biturates. Some doctors are u

happy to see a useful dr

classed like heroin, and so

social workers are suspic

of further increases in t

numbers of controlled drugs.

The argument is still y

that a substitute will be f

ound. Barbiturates addic

ts do not have to be n



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

A DISEASE OF MONEY

We must be grateful to Professor Lord Kaldor for reviving in our columns the controversy over the relationship between changes in the money supply and changes in the general price level. The question is obviously of the utmost importance. If, as we believe, inflation is primarily a disease of money and only secondarily a disease of the economy or of society, the approach to the problem of inflation must be very different from that which will be advocated by those who agree with Professor Lord Kaldor that there is no evident causal relationship between changes in the money supply and inflation.

Those of our readers who were not familiar with the controversy and had only read Lord Kaldor's letters would have little idea of the strength of Professor Milton Friedman's case, though it is Professor Friedman whom Lord Kaldor is really seeking to confute. In particular they would have no idea that the quantity theory of money was taught by every major British economist to deal with the question of money from Locke, through Hume, Thornton, Ricardo, Jevons and Marshall, to Keynes himself. Even Keynes's *General Theory* (1936) is entitled *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, and Chapter 21 on *The Theory of Prices* is a monetary theory, if not an entirely satisfactory one. Elsewhere he described the quantity theory of money, to which he contributed so much, as "undoubtedly in accordance with the facts".

General theory

The quantity theory of money is indeed based on the more general theory of supply and demand, the rudiments of which have been understood in every trading society. It treats money as a commodity open to exchange with other commodities. If the quantity of such a commodity is increased its value expressed in terms of other commodities will fall. Locke (1692) drew the contrast between a change in the general price level caused by a change in the supply of money, and a change in a particular price caused by a change in the supply of a particular commodity.

At this point the quantity theory of money is not radically different from a quantity theory of wheat. To assert that an increase in the supply of money will have no effect, or no causal effect, on the purchasing power of money is the same as to assert that an increase in the supply of wheat will have no effect, or no causal effect, on the price of wheat. It is reasonable to qualify the quantity theory of money in a number of ways, but to deny outright the quantity theory of money involves the same bold intellectual defiance of the observed facts as to deny that good harvests tend to reduce the price of wheat.

We have therefore a strongly developed classical theory, to which the contributions of Marshall and Keynes have in relatively modern times been particularly notable. Beyond the theory there has been empirical observation. It was first suggested in 1863 by Jevons that there was a consistent time lag of between one and two years between an increase in the money supply and an increase in prices. The existence of a time lag, or rather of two time lags—one the lag between an increase in the money supply and an increase in economic activity and another and longer one, between an increase in the money supply and an increase in prices—had first been observed by Hume in 1752. Professor Friedman independently discovered or rediscovered the time lag postulated by Jevons, showed that it was variable in different circumstances of expectation and showed that it could be traced

Lines of attack

Here one should comment on the criticisms that have been made of Professor Mills for an alleged failure to distinguish between correlation and causality. Nobody thinks that correlation proves causality; correlation is however a test of a causal theory, and high correlation between two factors calls for explanation, which may be of four kinds, causal by either factor, having a common cause, or coincidental. In one correspondent's instance of sunrise and the delivery of *The Times*, the high correlation is indeed obviously explained by causality.

The Times does not cause the sun to rise, but sunrise does determine the approximate time of delivery of a morning newspaper.

The correlation of money supply and inflation in individual years in the 1970s has been closer than it was during the 1960s. If one takes the world money supply in the 1960s as the rate of inflation of prices, though broadly in line with the rate of increase in the money supply, was less irregular. Between 1960 and 1969 inflation moved from 1 per cent to 5 per cent, following an earlier growth of money supply from around 2 to 8 per cent, very much as a monetarist would expect, but more smoothly. From 1969, the peaks of inflation have followed the sharper movements in the global money supply (as a weighted sum of eleven industrial countries) with the expected lag of approximately two years. It may be that

in a period of gradual inflation prices tend to be administered steadily upwards in line with the general movement of money supply, but smooth out moderate changes. In a period of steeper inflation the rates of change are too sharp to be smoothed out.

At any rate the Tarling and Wilkinson article does not question that the correlation of the rate of inflation and changes in the money supply has in the 1970s been a close one. They merely attribute it to special factors over a special period. Professor Friedman has had to defend himself against a multitude of similar statistical attacks and it is fair to say that these attacks have not overthrown his theory. Indeed the whole of economic history is in his favour. Whenever and wherever there has been a rapid increase in the money supply, over and above the rate of growth of production, it has been followed by a rapid increase in prices. Stable prices over long periods have been associated with a stable, or gradually growing, supply of money. The quantity theory of money is based on common sense and common observation, has been adopted and elaborated by the finest intellects to consider economic theory, and is consistent with all the facts. Only those who expect perfect consistency in short runs of imperfect statistics can bring instances to the contrary.

Lord Kaldor puts forward what seems to be an alternative theory of money. He believes that the money supply varies according to the demands of trade. This leaves open the question of what determines the demands of trade or why, if the money supply is merely responsive to the demands of trade, the demands of trade themselves should not in money terms become infinite. In British postwar history the responsive view of money supply, that it should be allowed to reach the level which is wanted, has however, played an important part in policy.

Special factors

The effect of the responsive theory on policy can be seen by contrasting the experience since the war of those countries with independent central banks regulating the money supply as an independent function and those with dependent central banks regulating the money supply in response to the supposed needs of government. The United States, Germany and Switzerland have independent central banks. Britain, France and Italy have dependent central banks. The inflationary experience of the dependent central bank countries has consistently been worse, and in the 1970s has been very much worse, than the experience of the countries with independent central banks; in recent years the experience of unemployment has been at least equally bad. As a basis of policy the responsive theory of money supply has proved to be highly inflationary.

Indeed the responsive theory comes down to saying that if inflation exists you have to finance more of it.

A final point may be made. It has been argued that the high correlation between rising money and rising prices is merely the consequence of both being on a rising trend. In fact the excess money supply fell from 2.2 per cent in 1973 to 1.2 per cent in 1974; price inflation fell from 24.2 per cent in 1973 to 16.5 per cent in 1974. A reduction of 9.8 per cent in excess money supply was followed two years later by a reduction of 7.7 per cent in the inflation rate of retail prices. This prediction of a major change of trend—a prediction available before any agreement on incomes policy—shows that events continue to be reasonably consistent with the expectations of monetary theory.

However, in fairness to those responsible for the A5 (D) it should be made plain that the alignment does not affect the "scheduled area" and has been the subject of public local inquiries which received evidence on the problems of Magiovium.

We understand that consideration is being given to the scale of archaeological excavation that may be arranged before and during road-work; and that those responsible for the present proposals believe that they should not be detrimental to this great archaeological treasure. Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF ESKAN,
Chairman,
Milton Keynes Development
Corporation,
Wavendon Tower,
Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire.
March 30.

Competition in off-course betting

From the Chairman of the Horse Race Totalisator Board

Sir, In his article in *The Times* on April 2, Mr Marcel Berlin suggests that the Tote were to have a monopoly of off-course bookmaking there might be a temptation to give worse odds. This is a misund

erstanding. Under the Tote's scheme private bookmakers would remain on-course, making the starting prices and board prices on which punters could and would continue to bet in the cash betting shops and nothing the Tote proposes to do would stop them. We have also said that we would have an objection to off-course credit betting remaining in private hands. This would be an additional guarantee against the Tote giving worse SP odds than punters get at present. We have said, too, that all the current variety of bets would be maintained and would be added to as ingenuity suggests and the punter requests.

Incidentally, it is rubbish to say that there is competition between bookmakers in cash betting shops, except in ante-post betting. All make their bets on the same board prices and starting prices provided by Extel. You cannot shop around off-course so there is no competition within the great bulk of betting is.

Another fallacy in Mr Berlin's article is that he thinks the Tote should prove that totalisator dividends are better than SP odds before the Tote is given a monopoly of off-course cash betting. The Tote has nothing to do with the other. The totalisator runs pools and cannot in advance say what odds individuals will receive. That depends on the amount of money in a given pool and the number of winners. This is quite distinct from bookmaking where the bookmaker is able at all times to know what money is laid on each horse and to adjust his odds accordingly.

The Tote was set up in 1928 as one device to raise more money for racing. It is the Tote's case that the legalization of cash betting shops in 1961 frustrated this aim. The Tote was not allowed to open cash betting shops taking bets at SP as well as Tote dividends until 1972. In the meanwhile the bookmakers were able to set up 14,500 betting shops and, as this is traditionally almost entirely an SP minded country, the Tote, unable to compete, lost most of its market to the bookmakers.

Even now the Tote still has to establish to the magistrates that there is a shortage of betting facilities in an area before being granted a licence to open a cash betting shop offering SP and Tote dividends. Consequently, as the market had already been flooded by legal bookmakers' shops when it was illegal for the Tote to open them, only nine such applications have been granted. We have had, out of limited capital, to buy the rest of over 125 now profitable cash betting shops. It is therefore ridiculous to speak as though the Tote has in some way failed in competing with the private bookmakers because it was forbidden by law to do so.

As in France, Australia, the United States, Italy, Japan, Canada, and West Germany similar organizations to the Tote run efficiently all off-course betting, and in some cases on-course betting as well, why should there be any difficulty here? In all these countries the racing industry is a substantial beneficiary and in France alone the racing industry has received £75m in the last full year from the Par-Mutuel whereas in Britain the bookmakers will pay a mere £9.7m to the Levy Board for the benefit of horseracing in the financial year just ended. Only in Britain could it be seriously argued that such an absurd state of affairs should be allowed to continue.

Yours faithfully,
WOODROW WYATT, Chairman,
Horserace Totalisator Board,
Tote House,
8-12 New Bridge Street, EC4.
April 6.

Magiovium

From Lord Campbell of Eskan

Sir, In response to the thoughtful letter (March 30) about Magiovium from the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society, I want to make it clear that this development corporation has no authority over the alignment of the A5 (D) which, as a trunk road, is the responsibility of the Department of Transport. So conscious are we of archaeological considerations in the designated area that we employ our own archaeologists who together with a team of field workers have a forward programme of investigation, excavation, recovery and recording of finds.

However, in fairness to those responsible for the A5 (D) it should be made plain that the alignment does not affect the "scheduled area" and has been the subject of public local inquiries which received evidence on the problems of Magiovium.

We understand that consideration is being given to the scale of archaeological excavation that may be arranged before and during road-work; and that those responsible for the present proposals believe that they should not be detrimental to this great archaeological treasure. Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF ESKAN,
Chairman,
Milton Keynes Development
Corporation,
Wavendon Tower,
Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire.
March 30.

Short back and sides

From Miss Stella Cansino

Sir, Having read Colonel R. D. Sturrock-Walker's letter in *The Times* today, being a young woman with "short back and sides", I would gladly grow my hair if I could be assured that someone would, occasionally, open doors for me and especially give me his seat, although I have my doubts that this would work in London!

Yours etc
STELLA CANSINO.

17a Hamilton Terrace, NW8.

March 30.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The film 'Jesus of Nazareth'

From Mrs J. Choate

Sir, Will your TV critic Alan Coren look at another point of view? I was one of a group of village women at a meeting last night (April 4) when, in an interval, talk turned to the film *Jesus of Nazareth*. Without exception there was general admiration for the production. All had found it moving, some said it explained things beautifully, some had found that their children watched it to the end without faltering, everyone was eager to select particular characters or incidents which in her view made the film outstanding; and all of us hoped to be able to see the second part on Easter Day.

In this instance I found your critic irritatingly clever; or cleverly irritating, which he may well intended. It seemed unnatural to him, for example, not to have noticed one of the most extremely sensitive touches: the raising of Jesus's daughter ceased to become a rather clinical piece when the child, awaking, was folded into Jesus's arms; the approach of Judas to Jesus was a masterly comment on the reluctance of good men to face the dilemma of evil.

But above all your critic's thesis on the two Jesus Christ will not bear examination, in my opinion, as a criterion of failure. It is with the Incomprehensible of the two Christ that Christians and Jews wrestle all their lives. This film set out, presumably, only to tell in pictures the Gospel story (and it did so with quite outstanding success for viewers in this village if not elsewhere). Theologians themselves, among whom your critic may be one, surely first acknowledge that story's stark and almost forbidding simplicity before they engage mind and spirit in its interpretation.

Yours faithfully,
JAN CHOYCE,
Rowden,
East Farndon,
Market Harborough,
Leicestershire.

April 5.

From Mr D. S. McGovern

Sir, The Monday review by Alan Coren of the television film, *Jesus of Nazareth*, was an acutely unfair and ungenerous piece of criticism. Apparently hating conceived a strong prejudice towards the film before he had even seen it, he then proceeded unashamedly to state it in his opening sentence: "The question was never whether *Jesus of Nazareth* was going to fail; the question was by how far it was going to fail, and where it was going to fail." The remainder of the review told us with much style and little substance how his prejudices were confirmed in the viewing.

The opposition which Mr Coren poses between "the Christ of Gospel record and the developed Christ of imagination" does not necessarily exist for everyone. For myself, at least, it does not. It is difficult to conceive of an imagined Christ which is not firmly rooted in Gospel record, whatever one's belief—these are the only records we have. Until

Mr Coren can demonstrate that this sense of opposition is something widespread, it is worthless as a critical criterion. Moreover, there is an entire lack of proportion in the assertion that this opposition is more difficult to reconcile in one's mind than that of Christ's divinity and humanity; for nineteen hundred years men have struggled with the latter, but I know of no one apart from Mr Coren who has written of the former.

Mr Coren states that it is not that Zeffirelli reduced Christ's divinity, but that he reduced "the poetry of his humanity". Robert Powell's Jesus was "bereft of mythic force"—but since "mythic force" is by definition something

Relationship between money supply and inflation

From Dr Norman Blackwell

Sir, Professor Mills in his letter today (April 4) is unfortunately mistaken in applying biological standards to economic statistics.

Whereas in the Natural Sciences any significant correlation in one's data is remarkable, in economics—particularly time series data—the interdependence is so great that almost any two variables picked at random will move together sufficiently to show "significant" correlation. Thus Professor Mills calculates a coefficient of $r=0.85$ between excess money supply and lagged inflation; for comparison I have calculated the correlation between the increase in base wage rates and inflation over the same period and with the same lag.

Professor Mills states that $r=0.848$, and that the probability of this occurring by chance is less than one in a hundred. However, his analysis seems to overlook certain points. It will be noticed that between 1965 and 1966, 1967 and 1968, 1968 and 1969, 1969 and 1970, and 1972 and 1973, that is in five out of the eight possible cases, the change in the rate of growth of the money supply is in an opposite direction to the change in the inflation rate. While I would not suggest that monetary expansion causes inflation, something does appear to be wrong.

Both the money supply figures, and the rate of inflation figures, have a clearly rising trend. In such a case a simple regression will misleadingly suggest a close relationship. Perhaps a more reliable result is obtained if an independent time trend is introduced, for one is then able to see the relationship between the rate of growth of the money stock, and the rate of inflation, with the independence of the growth rates. If it is done it is discovered that a 1 per cent change in the money stock tends to occur with a change in the rate of inflation of 0.34 per cent two years later, but that there is a chance of between one in four and one in ten, that the change in the rate of inflation is 0.

On the basis of this evidence I do not claim that the rate of growth of the money supply has no effect on the rate of inflation whatsoever, but your figures cannot be said to establish the point.

Yours sincerely,
NORMAN R. BLACKWELL,
5 Windmill Hill,
Hampstead, NW3.
April 4.

No Haile Selassie treasure abroad

From Crown Prince Asfa Wossen Haile Selassie

Sir, Ever since my late father, Emperor Haile Selassie, was deposed by the present Marxist régime (their own description) millions regular (we have within two years, according to their heads of state, two who are appointed by themselves), the world press, radio, and television have made much sport of the alleged billions of dollars, francs, or pounds which my father was supposed to have deposited in Switzerland to the great detriment of the Ethiopian people. Even serious organs of the press have indulged in this reckless pursuit, and the figures quoted (always without the slightest proof or evidence—yet never qualified by doubt or hesitation) have ranged between \$100 million and six billion dollars (sic). One French paper even quoted Swiss bankers as asking the late Emperor to withdraw further deposits of gold, as their vaults were brimming over with his precious metal. I am told that a month or two ago a major German television network broadcast a similar programme. More recently, an Italian paper, amidst a welter of other factual inaccuracies, has referred to an accord between myself and the present Ethiopian régime in Switzerland.

Although I know all these allegations to be mendacious and slanderous of the memory of a great man, I have so far kept silent, as I wished first to make the most detailed investigations.

These searches and inquiries, minute, accurate, widespread, and probing, have now been completed—thanks to the kind help of the British, Swiss, and other banking authorities. No avenue of approach, direct or indirect, has been neglected or omitted; and I am now in a position to state, categorically and authoritatively, that not a single penny, cent, or franc has been located anywhere.

I trust that this statement, supported by ample facts and conclusive evidence, will silence the slanders and allow my tormented family to live in peace.

Yours faithfully,

ASFA WOSSEN HAILE SELASSIE, Crown Prince of Ethiopia.

London.

April 5.

From the Managing Director of Capital Radio

Sir, Gerard Nethercot (April 1), former Manager of BBC Radio Nottingham, was right when he said (*The Times*, April 1) that Annan's suggestion of giving off local BBC radio from its parent organization must be opposed tooth and nail. Nowhere I am told does Annan committee grasp the basic fact that "Big is Beautiful" where local radio is concerned—be it BBC or independent, engineering or programming. A popular radio station with a large audience drawn to it by pop (or "pop and prattle") if you must has, for example, an ability to educate far beyond anything that could be achieved by a station catering exclusively to minority interests. We at Capital Radio can—and do—use that ability to introduce our listeners to, for example, classical music. The result is that more Londoners listen to *The Collection*, our classical music programme, than to any classical music programme on Radio 3.

The Annan report conceded that we appealed to a far wider audience than our critics gave us credit for. We also cover a far wider range of topics—never touched upon by Annan—and qualitative research has shown us exactly what our audiences do and do not want. To give an audience a half hour programme on, say, dyslexia would be an open invitation to switch off on any wave length. To feed a reference into, perhaps, a phone-in programme is to bring the problem to the attention of a vast audience.

What is more, successful



COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE

April 6: The Right Hon James Callaghan, Prime Minister, and the First Lord of the Treasury, attended an audience of The Queen this morning and subsequently had the honour of being invited to luncheon with Her Majesty.

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Major Charles Penwick, arrived at Heathrow Airport, London, this evening from Saudi Arabia.

The Queen was represented by the Duke of Beaufort at the Memorial Service for the Viscount Cobham which was held in Worcester Cathedral this afternoon.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by the Earl Waldegrave.

The Prince of Wales was represented by Captain Timothy Ward.

CLARENCE HOUSE

April 6: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon opened the new Medical Unit of the National Society for Epilepsics at the Chalfont Centre for Epilepsics, Chalfont St Peter.

Her Majesty subsequently visited Milton's Cottage at Chalfont St Giles.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston and Miss Martin Gillist were in attendance.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was represented by Brigadier the Lord Ballantrae at the Memorial Service for the Viscount Cobham which was held in Worcester Cathedral this afternoon.

ST JAMES'S PALACE

April 6: The Duke and Duchess of Kent were represented by Captain Timothy Ward, the Ambassador to the Viscount Cobham which was held in Worcester Cathedral this afternoon.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

April 6: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Alexander Ogilvy were represented by the Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard at the Memorial Service for the Viscount Cobham which was held in Worcester Cathedral this afternoon.

A memorial service for Lord Charnwood will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, on Tuesday, May 8, at noon.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Dr R. G. Murray, principal lecturer in history, Cambridgeshire College of Arts and Technology, to be an assistant chief officer and member of the Council for National Academic Awards from September 1; Professor J. M. Ashworth, Chief Scientist to the Central Policy Review Staff, to be Cabinet Office representative on the Advisory Board for the Research Councils in succession to Sir Kenneth Scammon, and Dr D. S. Davies, Chief Scientist to the Royal Institute of the Medical Research Council, to be members.

Mr Lewis Waddington, director of the Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust, to be chairman of the Personal Social Services Council, an advisory body to the Department of Health and Social Services.

Today's engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are present at Maundy Service and distribute Royal Maundy, Westminster Abbey, 11.

The Lord Mayor of London attends the semi-off ceremony for the Morris Club of London's dance to Norwich, Guildhall Yard, 3.

Exhibition: J. R. R. Tolkien, including original manuscripts and drawings, National Book League, British Theatre Museum, Leigh-on-Sea, 12 Holland Park Road, West Kensington, 11.

Royal News, open to public, Buckingham Palace Road, 24.

TOMORROW

St Matthew Passion: J. S. Bach, choir and orchestra of Canterbury, Landau, St Giles Church, Cripplegate, Barbican, 6.30.

The Queen's Life Guard mounting ceremony, Horse Guards, 11. City Walk: Sherlock Holmes and other masters meet Baker Street, 11. International Easter Showjumping, Hickstead, 9.6.

Scatcliffe School

Mr R. H. Moore, Headmaster of Selwyn House, Broadstairs, has been appointed to join Mr R. D. Wickers as joint Headmaster of Scatcliffe School, Englefield Green, from September, 1977.

£5,000 Premium Bond prizewinners

The £5,000 winners in the April 20 premium bonds draw are:

1. MR 488097 2. MR 115131 3. MR 572652 4. MR 607065 5. MR 731151 6. MR 731152 7. MR 731153 8. MR 731154 9. MR 731155 10. MR 731156 11. MR 731157 12. MR 731158 13. MR 731159 14. MR 731160 15. MR 731161 16. MR 731162 17. MR 731163 18. MR 731164 19. MR 731165 20. MR 731166 21. MR 731167 22. MR 731168 23. MR 731169 24. MR 731170 25. MR 731171 26. MR 731172 27. MR 731173 28. MR 731174 29. MR 731175 30. MR 731176 31. MR 731177 32. MR 731178 33. MR 731179 34. MR 731180 35. MR 731181 36. MR 731182 37. MR 731183 38. MR 731184 39. MR 731185 40. MR 731186 41. MR 731187 42. MR 731188 43. MR 731189 44. MR 731190 45. MR 731191 46. MR 731192 47. MR 731193 48. MR 731194 49. MR 731195 50. MR 731196 51. MR 731197 52. MR 731198 53. MR 731199 54. MR 731199 55. MR 731200 56. MR 731201 57. MR 731202 58. MR 731203 59. MR 731204 60. MR 731205 61. MR 731206 62. MR 731207 63. MR 731208 64. MR 731209 65. MR 731210 66. MR 731211 67. MR 731212 68. MR 731213 69. MR 731214 70. MR 731215 71. MR 731216 72. MR 731217 73. MR 731218 74. MR 731219 75. MR 731220 76. MR 731221 77. MR 731222 78. MR 731223 79. MR 731224 80. MR 731225 81. MR 731226 82. MR 731227 83. MR 731228 84. MR 731229 85. MR 731230 86. MR 731231 87. MR 731232 88. MR 731233 89. MR 731234 90. MR 731235 91. MR 731236 92. MR 731237 93. MR 731238 94. MR 731239 95. MR 731240 96. MR 731241 97. MR 731242 98. MR 731243 99. MR 731244 100. MR 731245

The £1,000 winners are:

1. MR 448097 2. MR 115131 3. MR 572652 4. MR 607065 5. MR 731151 6. MR 731152 7. MR 731153 8. MR 731154 9. MR 731155 10. MR 731156 11. MR 731157 12. MR 731158 13. MR 731159 14. MR 731160 15. MR 731161 16. MR 731162 17. MR 731163 18. MR 731164 19. MR 731165 20. MR 731166 21. MR 731167 22. MR 731168 23. MR 731169 24. MR 731170 25. MR 731171 26. MR 731172 27. MR 731173 28. MR 731174 29. MR 731175 30. MR 731176 31. MR 731177 32. MR 731178 33. MR 731179 34. MR 731180 35. MR 731181 36. MR 731182 37. MR 731183 38. MR 731184 39. MR 731185 40. MR 731186 41. MR 731187 42. MR 731188 43. MR 731189 44. MR 731190 45. MR 731191 46. MR 731192 47. MR 731193 48. MR 731194 49. MR 731195 50. MR 731196 51. MR 731197 52. MR 731198 53. MR 731199 54. MR 731200 55. MR 731201 56. MR 731202 57. MR 731203 58. MR 731204 59. MR 731205 60. MR 731206 61. MR 731207 62. MR 731208 63. MR 731209 64. MR 731210 65. MR 731211 66. MR 731212 67. MR 731213 68. MR 731214 69. MR 731215 70. MR 731216 71. MR 731217 72. MR 731218 73. MR 731219 74. MR 731220 75. MR 731221 76. MR 731222 77. MR 731223 78. MR 731224 79. MR 731225 80. MR 731226 81. MR 731227 82. MR 731228 83. MR 731229 84. MR 731230 85. MR 731231 86. MR 731232 87. MR 731233 88. MR 731234 89. MR 731235 90. MR 731236 91. MR 731237 92. MR 731238 93. MR 731239 94. MR 731240 95. MR 731241 96. MR 731242 97. MR 731243 98. MR 731244 99. MR 731245

Forthcoming marriages

Mr T. Skiffington and Miss A. Naylor-Leyland

The engagement is announced between Thomas, son of Colonel and Mrs T. J. Skiffington, of Middleburgh, Virginia, and Amanda, daughter of Mr David and Mary-Louise of 62 Chipstead Street, London SW9, and the Countess of Wilton, of 27 Egerton Terrace, London SW3.

Mr J. D. Craig and Miss C. V. Todd

The engagement is announced between John, son of the late Mr W. D. Craig, and Mrs B. M. Craig of Glebe Court, Fleet, Middlesex.

Mr A. P. Todd and Jane Todd

The engagement is announced between Roger, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. J. Cockerton, of Bahrain, and Marian, only daughter of Mr and Mrs I. A. Ratcliffe, of Coney Weston, Suffolk.

Mr R. W. E. Cockerton and Miss N. J. MacIntire

The engagement is announced between Roger, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. J. Cockerton, of Bahrain, and Marian, only daughter of Mr and Mrs I. A. Ratcliffe, of Coney Weston, Suffolk.

Mr M. J. G. Macdonald and Miss C. F. Palmer

The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs M. G. Macdonald, of 100 Grosvenor Gardens, London N10, and Claire, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs G. E. Palmer, of West Horsley, Surrey.

Mr M. J. Morris and Miss S. M. Chapman

The engagement is announced between Major Peter Morris, son of Mr and Mrs M. J. Morris, of Tunbridge Wells, and Penelope Chapman, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. E. Chapman, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr P. H. Metheringham and Miss E. S. Cathcart

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs M. H. Metheringham, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr N. J. Schofield and Miss E. Wallace

The engagement is announced between Major Peter Schofield, son of Mr and Mrs D. H. Metheringham, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr R. Metcalfe

The engagement is announced between Major Peter Metcalfe, son of Mr and Mrs A. P. Metcalfe, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr A. J. Dussek and Miss P. H. Ward

The engagement is announced between Major A. J. Dussek, son of Mr and Mrs D. H. Metheringham, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr N. J. Schofield and Miss E. Wallace

The engagement is announced between Major Peter Schofield, son of Mr and Mrs D. H. Metheringham, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr R. Metcalfe

The engagement is announced between Major Peter Metcalfe, son of Mr and Mrs A. P. Metcalfe, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr A. J. Dussek and Miss P. H. Ward

The engagement is announced between Major A. J. Dussek, son of Mr and Mrs D. H. Metheringham, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr R. Metcalfe

The engagement is announced between Major Peter Metcalfe, son of Mr and Mrs A. P. Metcalfe, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr A. J. Dussek and Miss P. H. Ward

The engagement is announced between Major A. J. Dussek, son of Mr and Mrs D. H. Metheringham, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr R. Metcalfe

The engagement is announced between Major Peter Metcalfe, son of Mr and Mrs A. P. Metcalfe, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr A. J. Dussek and Miss P. H. Ward

The engagement is announced between Major A. J. Dussek, son of Mr and Mrs D. H. Metheringham, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr R. Metcalfe

The engagement is announced between Major Peter Metcalfe, son of Mr and Mrs A. P. Metcalfe, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr A. J. Dussek and Miss P. H. Ward

The engagement is announced between Major A. J. Dussek, son of Mr and Mrs D. H. Metheringham, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr R. Metcalfe

The engagement is announced between Major Peter Metcalfe, son of Mr and Mrs A. P. Metcalfe, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr A. J. Dussek and Miss P. H. Ward

The engagement is announced between Major A. J. Dussek, son of Mr and Mrs D. H. Metheringham, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr R. Metcalfe

The engagement is announced between Major Peter Metcalfe, son of Mr and Mrs A. P. Metcalfe, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr A. J. Dussek and Miss P. H. Ward

The engagement is announced between Major A. J. Dussek, son of Mr and Mrs D. H. Metheringham, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr R. Metcalfe

The engagement is announced between Major Peter Metcalfe, son of Mr and Mrs A. P. Metcalfe, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr A. J. Dussek and Miss P. H. Ward

The engagement is announced between Major A. J. Dussek, son of Mr and Mrs D. H. Metheringham, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr R. Metcalfe

The engagement is announced between Major Peter Metcalfe, son of Mr and Mrs A. P. Metcalfe, of Tunbridge Wells, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Morris, of Tunbridge Wells.

Mr A. J. Dussek and Miss P. H. Ward

20 NEW BOOKS

Conundrum

The Riddle of Erskine Childers

By Andrew Boyle

(Hutchinson, £6.95)

Andrew Boyle's title is not just a catchpenny method of reminding potential readers that Erskine Childers was the author of that superb thriller *The Riddle of the Sands*. Childers's life really was a conundrum. How could this Conservative, public school Englishman (with admittedly, strong Irish connections), who grew up steeped in the most irreconcilable sort of Unionism and fought courageously in both Boer and Great Wars, have become by 1922 such a dangerous IRA leader that the new Irish Government considered it imperative to execute him? Unfortunately Mr Boyle fails to resolve the enigma though, as the first authorized biographer of Childers, he does provide many intriguing new clues. His book is not so much a chart as a series of compass bearings by which the reader must plot his own course.

Mr Boyle's most pointed suggestion is that the two main figures in *The Riddle of the Sands* were "contradictory halves of Childers's own complex self"—Davies, the passionate lone yachtsman, austere, introspective, idealistic, and Carruthers, the conventional civil servant, sociable, forthcoming, ambitious. This hypothesis might have been developed further. For just as in the novel Carruthers falls under the spell of Davies's personality so in Childers's career the nautical/fanatical side of his character began to predominate to the exclusion of all other elements. The charm of the sea for Childers was that it involved him in solitary, self-denying conflict. He revelled in the submission of man's own faculties to a merciless ordeal, self-imposed, self-conceived.

Sailing was his way of achieving the ambition, which he confided to his crippled, much-loved wife, to keep "my sword sheathed and buried; my faculties alert and blithe, to make my hand strong, my brain clear, and my heart pure".

Childers became an authentic

sea-green incorruptible. Sailing, even running guns to Dublin as he did in 1914, was not enough. In politics Childers sought a moral equivalent to cockleshell heroism and found it in full-blown crusading for "a just cause". It is significant that he stressed the "incorruptible purity" of the Irish Nationalist Party. Mr Boyle does not quote that but he does cite a letter in which Childers anatomized his state with a zealot's logic:

I have been growing more and more to dislike compromise, which only builds on the work of idealists, and to thirst for whole ideals where the creative work is accomplished, and whence all splendid inspirations of all great messiahs, arise.

In view of the subsequent history of Childers's revolutionary sect it is bitterly ironic that he considered it to be compromise, and not fanaticism, which tainted and warped the mind and paralyzed the imagination. Yet this Robespierre manqué remained personally chivalrous to the end, and beyond it. He insisted on shaking hands with every member of his firing squad and he instructed his son never to mention his execution in public.

If Mr Boyle fails to elucidate the life completely it may be due in part to the weakness of his grasp on the times. Errors and compounded by omissions. Nothing is said of Childers's importance in stimulating the foundation of the RNVR. Childers's 1914 plan to reverse the invasion scheme of his naval and seize the German island of Borkum is dismissed but no indication is given of how close Churchill came to implementing it. (Admiral Richmon thought it a "superior operation".) Mr Boyle does not even add fleeting brightness to the conclusion of a sombre story by mentioning his support for Countess Markievicz's virulently republican organization, which came to be known as the "women and Children party". In short, there is no appreciation in this book of the important sense in which biography is the sum of innumerable histories.

Piers Brendon

Reviews next week include Michael Ratcliffe on Diana Mosley's memoirs; David Wood on Barnett Cooke's Mid-Victoria Masterpiece; Philip Howard on new Fiction.

Judgment reserved

Lord Goddard

A biography of Rayner Goddard, Lord Chief Justice of England

By Fenton Bresler

(Harrap, £7.95)

When the young Rayner Goddard was called to the Bar (a contemporary, as it happens, of my own father and father-in-law—all three men of great integrity, cast in the same inflexible social and professional mould) Victorian characteristics were deeply etched on to what was, in Goddard's case, a dominant and extrovert personality. In this age of doubt and instability, it is difficult to appreciate the black and white certainty of right and wrong in those days; the conviction that the upper (or at least the educated) classes had an almost divine right to the knowledge of what was best for their social inferiors; and the male chauvinism with its accompanying double sexual standard, whose shadow can be detected even today, within the legal profession. All this, plus the rigidity of the contemporary legal system, was the young Goddard's background and to understand his character, simple and complex by turn, one must bear this constantly in mind.

Fenton Bresler's book does not reach the heights attained by some recent biographers. Aiming, perhaps, at a wide readership and trying to include the man, his views and his work, about a gallon had to be compressed into a pint pot, for the subject's character alone would fill the 300-odd pages. It is a compilation of the views of a great many people who knew Rayner—Doggie" or "The Chief", according to their degree of intimacy, rather than the author's own assessment and it therefore lacks depth and is, on the whole, insufficiently critical; for at the Bar, doge does not eat dog and, moreover, its subject was to represent the age at which the British Empire faded into the status of Grand Old Men. What is not brought out at all is the love-hate relationship which existed between the judicial Goddard and the Bar. Known to most was the integrity of the man; his great kindness to those who worked for him; the tolerance for young advocates (so long as they showed fight) springing, perhaps, from his own longing for a son. He was, as the author points out, a boon companion off-duty and he certainly unbent out of Court. He had a fund of stories of which some, though amusing, were crude to the point of offensiveness. He liked to be fought and he hated subservience. Experienced Counsel enjoyed the fray; all did.

There was genuine love for the man. But there was also hatred for his insensitivity, inflexibility and impatience. His daughter Lady Sacha understood the reasons. "I think," she says, "it is true to say that his views on life remained static after 1914 . . . and we three girls were often stunned by his rigid and reactionary strictures on contemporary behaviour." He had loved his wife deeply and adored (though puzzled by them) his daughters; but his total refusal to understand a changing world produced a curious immaturity of character greatly at odds with his high office. It was (perhaps typically) to his public school that his loyalty was given and there was much of the schoolboy in him to the end.

It is easy to see in the account of his famous trials (recounted with professional skill) much to admire and to shudder. Lord Goddard himself would have been greatly surprised to find that his views on corporal and capital punishment faithfully reproduced those of that section of the underworld against which he most inveighed. ("I had no doubt that the prisoner was insane . . . I should have thought it very proper that he should have been hanged") is one such, made to the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment. It deeply shocked many (and remains shocking); and his objections to flogging were entirely practical not humane. Ironically, I can vouch for the fact that his constant remarks from the Bench about heavy sentences ("Doggie's" bark, rather than his bite, in point of fact) resulted in quite a few professional criminals pleading not guilty (thereby helping to clog up the courts, one of Goddard's numerous *bêtes noires*), on the theory that a light sentence was a professional hazard you could take in your stride while a heavy one had to be fought. He would have smiled grimly at the author's occasional investigations on his behalf, the same put up so often before him, that he was really a good boy at home.

I enjoyed the book. It does give a great deal of information about his main cases and it does supply enough material about the man to enable some judgment on a judge. All connected with the law will read it and enjoy it; but only those who knew him will be able to fill in the gaps to get the most out of it.

Peta Fordham

Graham Greene; C. S. Forester; Ernest Hemingway; H. G. Wells (Heinemann/Octopus, £3.95). Four more omnibus volumes to add to last autumn's original 10 (Orwell to Nevil Shute, Erle Stanley Gardner to Kafka). The Greene books in seven of his books; the Forester reminds one that he created more than Hornblower, not least *The African Queen*; the Hemingway and the Wells include the lesser-known among their classics. The quality is as before: the only apparent economy is the abandoning of the colour title pages.

The Great Pan: a detail from Jupiter and Semele

A magical vision

Gustave Moreau

By Pierre-Louis Mathieu

Translated by James Emmons

(Phaidon, £3.50)

Gustave Moreau (1826-1898) was the contemporary of Edward Burne-Jones and, like Turner, bequeathed a large collection of finished and unfinished works to a less than grateful nation. He was a favourite painter of Churchill and the like, but in the first 60 years of the twentieth century the Gustave Moreau Museum in Paris seems to have been visited chiefly by André Breton, friends of Salvador Dali and lovers looking for somewhere quiet, congenial and exotic to sit Moreau, in other words, had become nineteenth century camp and, even today, when we look at *The Mystic Flower*, in which the Virgin is borne aloft on a cloud like a cross between a fork-lift truck and a globe erictho, we can see why.

But not for long. In France since 1961, when he was given an exhibition at the Louvre, and since 1972, when no fewer than 50 of his works formed the heart of the spectacular Symbols show at the Hayward Gallery, Moreau's unique and important place in the history of French painting has not been in doubt. He is the last of the Romantics—most talented descendant of Delacroix—and, in his paintings even more than his own works, he is the first of the Moderns. Moreau's classes at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in the Nineties enjoyed a legendary influence: Rouault, Marquet, Manguin and Matissé never ceased in middle and old age to command the sympathy and liberal admiration of Moreau's methods. "Copy the austerity of the early masters", he told them.

... and see only that! . . . the art to come will ask of us no more than indications and sketches, but also the infinite variety of many different impressions. One will still be able to finish the picture, but without seeming to do so.

Surprisingly, Pierre-Louis Mathieu suggests which, Moreau's applied views on the imaginative function of colour, were so revolutionary that a whole decade passed before they were fully assimilated by his pupils and burst forth in the "Salon des Faunes" in 1905. M. Mathieu's narrative account and catalogue raisonné of the finished work performs an exemplary rehabilitation: he makes no excessive claims of faultlessness and absolute consistency for his subject, but every aspect of Moreau's private life and work is touched upon, and what he calls Moreau's "outstanding pictorial qualities" are established beyond question. More, he writes well and is not afraid to describe paintings with a dramatic and precise simplicity denied to many scholars writing books of this kind:

Great streaks of red stream down the shafts of the cross. At their feet are the small figures of men, women, and horses, rearing up, as the vast city is gradually being filled by a black cloud.

Moreau was an intensely literary painter of

historical themes, which partly explains his fascination for writers and also his neglect when literary allusiveness and history painting fell from favour in the early decade of "pure" painting in our century. What is surprising is that it has taken so long for us to see beyond all the mythological and iconographical trapplings—the sphinxes and vultures, palanquins and pterodactyls, Salomes, Jupiters, Hercules and Narcissi—to the dynamic handling of colour and paint with which the vision is handled on. Glittering scales of the Hydra; small scarlet birds of the Nile flashing across masonry in sombre gold; ochre and grey angels hovering above the scorched ruins of Sodom: there are images of inexpressible individuality and aptness throughout this book. As a colourist, he learnt his Rembrandt well.

Jewels are scattered over Moreau's mineral landscapes like buckshot, and the texture often resembles that of a rich, encrusted hanging. It was, one critic noted at the time, as if the painter had ground sapphires, rubies, emeralds, topaz, opals and pearls to make up his palette (in fact, Moreau never made his own colours but used commercial emulsions, ivories and Prussian blues out of tubes). In the oils the effect is often sombre but always sonorous; in the watercolours, the artist's hand is more impulsive, the colours audacious, brilliant and fresh.

Moreau never exhibited publicly in the later years of his life and rarely allowed his pupils to see his work, so that we are still being surprised—how good it would be to see a complete show of the witty *La Fontaine* illustrations, still in private hands to this day. He believed it was the artist's function and privilege to enrich, not impoverish, his art: this could as easily mean reduction as decoration (Rouault was his favourite pupil) but if it did mean the latter few artists could decorate as magically as Moreau. *The watercolour, The Dream of an Inhabitant of Mongolia*, in which every inch is filled with delicate blues, browns, pinks and greys, offers a perfect example: the English equivalent would be the architectural drawings by William Burges for Cardiff Castle (1874).

Two aspects of his work still set him apart from us. We cannot share his theatrical sense of, neither his intellectual relish for, sin, in which Moreau (with a very capital W) plays his three interchangeable roles of princess, priestess and whore; nor can we quite take the insipidity of his figures when, as so often, men, youths, women and girls are standardized into a kind of "ideal" androgynous with no muscles and no bones. Yet even the melancholy of sin is tempered by the hieratic stillness informing the poses of its proponents—how often they hang their dreaming, retrospective heads like figures from a Christian window or a Muslim book—and the sexlessness is more or less justified by the gorgeous settings in which it is placed. With extensive notes, index and bibliography and 486 illustrations, 40 in colour, Mathieu's book does handsome justice at last to a complex, exasperating and doggedly inventive painter. Even at this price, it is cheaper than a trip to 14 rue de la Roquettecaud.

Michael Ratcliffe

Behind the mask

Changing

By Liv Ullmann

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £4.95)

"I love close-ups", writes Liv Ullmann. "To me they are a challenge. When the camera is as close as Ingmar sometimes gets, it doesn't only show a fact but also what kind of life this face has seen."

The method described very closely her own autobiographical technique. Caught between one close-up of Miss Ullmann on the front cover and another on the back, the reader rarely feels allowed outside Miss Ullmann's head. Outward events and other people are noted (often very vividly), but they remain in vision only so long as they have an immediate relation to her state of mind. Thus we learn far less of Henry Kissinger, Ingmar Bergman, Hugh Hefner and the "star" constellations than we might like whereas we see a good deal of Miss Ullmann's daughter Linda largely because the author sees her as a reflection of herself.

All autobiography is self-centred and what makes this one so painful is that it threatens to solidify in its routine fashion too. On occasion—*is* Liv Ullmann's naively honest refusal to conceal the fact. Her openness makes her as vulnerable as a small child and that in turn makes criticism seem unkind. On the other hand, a retrained response would be unjust for Miss Ullmann has more ability than a child. Nor is she without artifice.

Writing of her fatherless childhood in Trondheim, her life with Bergman on the bleak island of Farö and the more extravagant activities of Hollywood, she puts her material together like film frames. Moments are aligned for contrast, the eye pans over gesturing but largely unspeaking dinner parties and award ceremonies. Sentences have the broken, intensified quality of careful editing. The language itself, however—for all its surface simplicity—often has the heightened manner of a novel rather than autobiography. . . . "No summer since has been like that. Not like that. We went for walks along the shore and never spoke, made no demands, were not afraid."

The style is fascinatingly at odds with the truthfulness of

content. Miss Ullmann is trying to express. In the end the contradiction tells you more about her than she tells herself because it suggests a poignant level of self-deception.

Liv Ullmann is the contemporary female condition personified. Torn between motherhood and a career, the desire to please and the desire for independence (something rather nicely reconciled in acting) the exists in a familiar form of guilt and insecurity. The "changing" of the title is meant to indicate her changing states of awareness and it is her belief that these changes mark "progression towards maturity" that I find so touching and misplaced. One of the key words in this odyssey is "reality"—a word that obsessively occupies Bergman too. She quotes him as saying: "Perhaps there is no reality. That reality exists only as a longing." If so, Liv Ullmann persists desperately, "is not longing real?"

I think not. I think her "changing" is a constant and fearful flight from reality whenever it threatens to solidify in its routine fashion around her. She flees from lovers, roles, houses and latitudes alike because her longing for change is pernicious. "Why doesn't life turn out as we hope and plan?" We invest so much in dreams and hopes. Like all condemned to dream she is condemned to disappointment.

This repeated romantic longing for more perfect states is not a sign of maturity but the residual dream of infancy. As if abruptly aware of this possibility she ends her book with the words "it may be the kingdom of lost childhood I am in constant search for". The sharp suddenness of this recognition—one that invalidates much of what she has written in all the preceding pages—comes like a knife thrust. Any exasperation the reader has felt is stopped up with compassion. More, valuably perhaps, there is a sense that the surface simplicity—often has the heightened manner of a novel rather than autobiography. . . . "No summer since has been like that. Not like that. We went for walks along the shore and never spoke, made no demands, were not afraid."

Jacky Gillott

Fiction

An Evil Streak

By Andrea Newman

(Michael Joseph, £4.25)

I've thought of Andrea Newman, not so much in connexion with the television adaptation of her novel *A Bouquet of Barbed Wire* (her sixth book), but as the dry, humorous, manipulative writer of *Three into Two Won't Go*. Her new novel, *An Evil Streak*, is a model of ageless fiction. I'd look for it on the shortlist, at the very least, for this year's Booker Prize. It's full of humanity and presumption are examined with originality, wit, intelligence, honesty and sensitive morality. The writing and framework are compact and assured, and her artistry is a joy (though the word artistry is used with some anguish and fear in parts of the book).

As its readability has an uncommon hold, and the narrative brings unexpected bends, dips and heights, I'll summarize the contents through the characters. The narrator is a retired academic in his sixties who rightly says he's not as cynical or flip as his tone sometimes seems; he's working on a new translation of Chaucer's *Troilus and Criseyde* but whatever he does his inclinations would somehow have an encounter with the truth of "For ever it was, and ever it shall be". That Love is he that all things bind, may bind. . . . There are six other main characters, and readers see them as he does—at first anyway. He describes three as fully alive: Gemma, his niece whom he loves beyond his own reasoning; David, an actor who puts it about that his upbringing makes him a cross between Winston Churchill and Oliver Twist and who, in private life when he's unemployed, directs his complicated power through switching on and off his own lecherous (or so David hopes); and Catherine, David's subtle, stoic, protectively organized wife, nurturing ideals without flinching from reality.

Two people the narrator distrusts and fears he reduces into figures less formidable even than caricatures: his niece's high-principled, doctor-husky mother, and her solitary, worrying mother, whom he loved as much as he loves Gemma, the child of this novel. The girl in the Picture, by Diana Mally (Duckworth, £3.25) has the great gift of gentleness. Stella, who tells her own story, is vulnerable but also amusing, observant and attractive. By the time she's 18, she's been a model, a stripper, and married, had a child, separated and enjoyed for a while being publicized as a member of the Cheltenham Set. The early, best chapters are written with controlled self-mockery; at school she feels hemmed-in by arbitrary rules that are an exercise of willpower and, on a sports day, she responds by painting on all spectators' seas. "Do not sit". Her future achievements bring more self-acknowledgment. A lucid first novel.

Bear, by Marian Engel (Routledge, £3.00). Sorting through books, recipes for ink and various bits and pieces of nineteenth century London collected by a British colonel, a woman historian keeps finding biological messages about bears. ("The Bear has the strength of 10 men and the sense of 12." She's doing research on the colonel's private island north of Ontario where the other chief inhabitant is a grubby, short-sighted bear who sleeps in her yard; eventually most of her time is spent waddling in the river with him, exploring the birch woods. Marian Engel writes the strange story of their kind of love, and erotic affinity, with happy dignity, and elegance.

Myrna Blumberg

Quick guide

GCE Model Answers

When Men and Mountains Meet, by John Keay (John Murray, £6.50). This unexpected book tells the little-known and hair-raising story of nineteenth century exploration in the western Himalayas—a protracted adventure as exciting and significant as the contemporary search for the sources of the Nile. Mr Keay is no Alan Moorehead, but he is a competent craftsman, knows the terrain, and ably projects the astonishing characters, landscapes and perils, political as well as physical, of a remote and often secretive enterprise. Nobody has told the whole tale in one volume before, and only the most dedicated specialist could fail to be surprised and instructed by these forgotten goings-on of the imperial frontiers.

are the only teaching aids in which revision notes, model answers to actual examination questions and model test papers are combined for the final stages of preparation. The series consists of the following volumes:

ADVANCED LEVEL:

Pure Maths

Applied Maths

Economics

Chemistry

Physics

Biology

Commerce

ORDINARY LEVEL:

English Lang.



Mr Healey hints at further boost for economy in autumn

By Malcolm Brown

Mr Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, told industrial and trade union leaders yesterday that the way may be open to him later in the year to give a fresh stimulus to the economy. In the statement which he made to the House of Commons at the end of the fourth day of the Budget debate on Monday, Mr Healey said at a meeting of the National Economic Development Council that he needed another two or three months to judge the trends in the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement, the balance of payments figures (which had been fluctuating widely over the past four months), and to resolve the uncertainty over wage costs.

In the light of those judgments he would then be able to give serious thought to the question of an additional stimulus. Commenting on the Chancellor's remarks last night, Sir Ronald McIntosh, director general of the National Economic Development Office said: "He left me with the im-

pression he was thinking about the summer."

Industrial leaders at yesterday's meeting told the Government and trade union members of the NEDC that the significant fall in interest rates over the last few months would give a strong impetus to investment. But it was stressed that this investment would be largely in capital-intensive industries such as chemicals, so there was little hope that any serious inroads would be made into the unemployment problem as a result.

The trade union members of the council noted this and said they would, nevertheless, continue to give their strong support to a programme for investment in line with the requirements of the industrial strategy. However, the TUC did feel disappointed by the Government's inability to give a bigger stimulus to the economy in the Budget. They gave a warning also that any increases in prices resulting from the Budget could cause "acute difficulties" in the forthcoming discussions on pay policy.

Budget caution leaves room for manoeuvre

By David Blake

Economic Correspondent

The Chancellor's statement is bound to add to speculation that he believes that his Budget of last week leaves him with some significant room for further reflection later in the year.

In his winding up speech on the Budget debate on Monday night he stressed that in framing his cuts of £2300m in income tax he had tried to err on the cautious side. In particular, he had been forced to leave a margin of safety for the uncertainties caused by the prospects for pay policy talks, and the wild fluctuations which have been occurring in the trade figures within recent months. The picture on the pay and trade front ought to be much clearer in a few months' time.

There is more uncertainty about the forecast for the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement, which the Chancellor is now suggesting will be around £8500m in the financial year 1977-78. This prediction would suggest that the Chancellor has saved himself £200m of allowable tax concessions before he starts risking exceeding the ceiling of £8700m imposed by the International Monetary Fund.

But the forecast made at the time of the Budget is susceptible to large error, as are all forecasts of PSBR. Most estimates suggest that it could be £2000m out in either direction.

American textile unions' drive to curb imports

Washington, April 6.—Two United States textile unions plan a protest day on April 13 in an attempt to secure curbs on imports of clothing.

Stoppages and demonstrations will be held nation-wide by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and the International Union of Ladies Garment Workers. They have more than half a million members.

Imports from the Far East and Latin America have been opposed for some time by the United States industry. Last year total imports were at their highest level since 1972, at over 140p a share.

Mr Francis Tombs: Advanced sealed nuclear reactors a strong runner."

Doubts about gas factors 'now mostly dispelled'

The advanced gas-cooled nuclear reactors (AGR) must be a "strong runner" to provide the next generation of clear power stations, in this, Mr Francis Tombs, the chairman of the Electricity Commission, said yesterday.

Mr Tombs said that in the six years since the decision was taken to adopt the steam generating heavy water reactor (GHWR), the first AGRs had been commissioned, he told the Electrical Power Engineers' conference in York. During that time some of the technical doubts about the AGR, such as the corrosion of 10 per cent chrome steel in the reactor, had largely been dispelled.

Because of this, the AGR must be a strong runner" in the options open to Mr Benyon, Secretary of State for Energy, at his reassessment of the type of nuclear reactor that could be adopted in the light of the difficulties facing the HWR programme.

Mr Tombs said that the American-designed pressurized water reactors (PWRs) had still completed their safety clearance, and some of the verification tests had still not been completed.

Investors give new stock wide berth

By John Whitmore

Financial Correspondent

The Bank of England may well keep interest rates on a gently falling trend by cutting its minimum lending rate to 9½ per cent this afternoon. But the recent check in the downward trend in gilt-edged yields yesterday deterred investors from subscribing to the Government's latest offering yesterday with a £66.8m dividend-bidding offer.

It is almost two years to the day since GKN's last issue which raised £26.5m of new equity. But this latest GKN issue is the first of great size since November last year when General Accident's £45m rights flopped and effectively marked the end of the 1975-76 rights issue boom during which British companies had raised over £2000m.

This issue, underwritten by Morgan Grenfell and N. M. Rothschild, is on a one-for-five shares held basis at a price of 265p against GKN's share price in the market last night of 312p after a 14p fall yesterday.

Unlike many of the rights issues during 1975-76, which were designed to rectify balance sheet damage caused by the

GKN launches £66.8m rights issue

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

Financial Editor

Britain's largest engineering company, Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, reopened the rights issue gates in dramatic style yesterday with a £66.8m dividend-bidding offer.

It is almost two years to the day since GKN's last issue which raised £26.5m of new equity.

But this latest GKN issue is the first of great size since November last year when General Accident's £45m rights flopped and effectively marked the end of the 1975-76 rights issue boom during which British companies had raised over £2000m.

This issue, underwritten by Morgan Grenfell and N. M. Rothschild, is on a one-for-five shares held basis at a price of 265p against GKN's share price in the market last night of 312p after a 14p fall yesterday.

Unlike many of the rights issues during 1975-76, which were designed to rectify balance sheet damage caused by the

effects of inflation on working capital requirements and the 1974 corporate liquidity crisis.

GKN's offer is to keep the company's heavy capital spending programme, and potentially the acquisition of a further 50 per cent of the West German automotive components company, Sachs AG.

The question of whether GKN will get control of Sachs, in which the British company already has a near 25 per cent stake, is still subject to legal proceedings in West Germany.

During the past two years GKN, under the chairmanship of Mr Barrie Heath, has spent £130m on new capital projects, £10m of it in Britain. This year projected spending is £55m including £55m in the United Kingdom, of which £15m is accounted for by the first phase of the £45m project to replace the Rybmo steelworks rolling mill at Wrexham, North Wales.

Buying a further 50 per cent of Sachs would cost GKN just under £55m, which, like the first tranche of the Sachs purchase,

would be financed by overseas borrowing.

Nevertheless, GKN is anxious that borrowings should be kept at around 50 per cent of shareholders' funds. That would be the case after the rights but accounting for the capital spending programme and assuming the Sachs deal goes ahead.

At the same time GKN is taking advantage of the Treasury's dividend restraint concessions for companies issuing rights issues by agreeing that the dividend for 1977 will be raised by 25 per cent to 23.945p a share gross if results for the year are satisfactory.

Last year, GKN's profits were up from £69.65m to £97.75m, and so far this year has started on a slightly stronger note. But certain sectors remain troublesome, notably steelmaking, processing and distribution, which is still suffering recession conditions.

Joint brokers to the issue are Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown and Smith Keen Cutler.

Financial Editor, page 23



Mr Barrie Heath: £130m on new capital projects over two years.

Davy steps in to win battle for Morris

By Ray Maughan

Davy International became the third and the last bidder for car maker Herbert Morris yesterday with a cash offer of 27p per share.

The terms value Morris at £9.5m and top the highest Babcock & Wilcox bid by 2.5m and that of Hawker Siddeley by £1m. Davy's success is assured since it negotiated the purchase of Babcock's 39.24 per cent stake early on Tuesday evening and by noon yesterday the company's brokers had bought up a further 11 per cent from four institutional shareholders.

Mr John Buckley, Davy's chairman, who also heads Alfred Herbert, the Government-owned machine tool group, said yesterday that Davy had been looking at Morris for a couple of months, but had made it clear that it would not enter the fray to become just one more bidder.

He stressed, however, that the bid was made unconditionally once the Babcock stake was made safe and thus did not require the irrevocable acceptance of the 11 per cent institutional holdings.

A share alternative will be put forward with the formal offer documents some time in the middle of next month, but in the meantime Hawker Siddeley has allowed its offer to lapse, while Babcock retains the benefit of the 7p per share second interim dividend paid



Mr John Buckley: 'Davy bid made unconditionally.'

by Morris before taking the £2m plus profit on the sale of the stake.

A 50p cash offer will also be made for each 3.5 per cent cumulative preference share of £1 and the entire bid will lapse if it is referred by the Office of Fair Trading to the Monopolies Commission.

But, the Commission said today, it had decided not to impose a fine because of uncertainties at the time about the application of the Community's competition rules to petroleum products, and because of special measures taken by the Dutch authorities.

Because of the oil shortage, the Dutch Government introduced a minimum price system during the crisis below international price levels.

The Commission's anti-trust investigation was prompted by a complaint from ABG. This decision against BP was part of a desk-clearing exercise by the Commission in preparation for the Easter holiday.

It also announced today it had decided to open anti-dumping investigations against Brazil, Mexico, South Korea and Taiwan for allegedly selling a number of products in the Community at unfairly low prices.

The products are: soya cakes (Brazil), sisal products (Brazil and Mexico), tyres and inner tubes for cycles and mopeds (South Korea and Taiwan).

It pointed out that, having accepted the 245p cash bid from Hawker Siddeley at the end of last month, the later welcome to Davy was decided on "just a question of price".

Subsidence claims bite into insurance profits

By John Brennan

Insurance Correspondent

Paris, April 6

The French Cabinet has decided to postpone for one year the implementation of a capital gains tax. It was due to come into force on January 1, 1978.

The decision was taken against the background of a sharp drop over the past fortnight in share prices. This was triggered by continuing political uncertainty, with fears of a victory by the Left at the polls next year, and the threat of the new tax, which was voted through Parliament last summer, though in a largely emasculated form.

When the Cabinet's decision became known it was greeted by rises of up to 12 per cent in some share quotations.

M. Barre, the Prime Minister, said: "This postponement will be used to put the finishing touches to the tax's implementation, in order to ensure that it is ready to allow the treasury to collect the tax on January 1, 1978."

As voted, the provisions of the law had proved widely acceptable among investors.

This was inevitable for under pressure from its own majority the Government had agreed to amend the draft Bill, and rewrite its draft proposals, making it easier to implement.

In addition to the balance of payments deficit, the decline in industrial investments and the corresponding worsening of unemployment are the dominant concerns of the Government.

The Government had to

promise the setting up of a special consultative parliamentary committee on the tax. A report has not been published but it is understood to be very critical.

The law was far too complicated to become applicable.

As voted, the provisions of

the law had proved widely acceptable among investors.

This was inevitable for under

pressure from its own majority

the Government had agreed to

amend the draft Bill, and

rewrite its draft proposals, making it easier to implement.

In addition to the balance of

payments deficit, the decline in

industrial investments and the

corresponding worsening of

unemployment are the dominant

concerns of the Government.

The law was far too

complicated to become applica-

ble.

As voted, the provisions of

the law had proved widely

acceptable among investors.

This was inevitable for under

pressure from its own majority

the Government had agreed to

amend the draft Bill, and

rewrite its draft proposals, making it easier to implement.

In addition to the balance of

payments deficit, the decline in

industrial investments and the

corresponding worsening of

unemployment are the dominant

concerns of the Government.

The law was far too

complicated to become applica-

ble.

As voted, the provisions of

the law had proved widely

acceptable among investors.

This was inevitable for under

pressure from its own majority

the Government had agreed to

amend the draft Bill, and

rewrite its draft proposals, making it easier to implement.

In addition to the balance of

payments deficit, the decline in

industrial investments and the

corresponding worsening of

unemployment are the dominant

concerns of the Government.

The law was far too

complicated to become applica-

ble.

As voted, the provisions of

Court action over £6m property deal fails

A £6m takeover deal which fell through was "a game of Monopoly with other people's money", a High Court judge said yesterday.

Mr Justice Templeman dismissed a damages claim by Mr Paul Anthony Rackham, a Suffolk businessman, and J. H. Vavasseur & Co arising out of their proposed sale of Roeday Properties, an East Anglian land and development company.

Mr Rackham and Vavasseur, co-shareholders in Roeday, sued the intended purchasers, Consolidated Commercial Co (now Peck Foods), Mr Andrew Gordon, its managing director, and Edward Bates & Sons, merchant bankers.

They alleged that Consolidated Commercial and Bates were in breach of a covenant to use their best endeavours to procure the fulfilment of an agreement for the sale of Roeday dated November 9, 1973.

They alleged that the defendants also broke the covenant by advising their shareholders against the acquisition of Roeday and by ensuring that the shareholders' approval was not given.

Rejecting both allegations, the judge said that if, after the date of the conditional agreement, the directors of Consolidated and Edward Bates considered the bargain had become unacceptable from the point of view of the shareholders, it was their duty so to advise the shareholders.

That advice did not constitute a breach of the covenant.

He said that the economic climate had worsened after July 1973, when the valuation on which the sale price was based had been made.

On December 17 came announcements restricting credit and the Chancellor of the Exchequer also announced that the 1974 Finance Bill would charge an income development gain on disposals of land.

Everyone knew that the Chancellor had aimed at property companies, Roeday was an obvious victim. The directors of Consolidated rightly thought in January, 1974, that Roeday was not the same animal as in times past; that Mr Rackham's wings had been clipped; that January, 1974, was no time to buy a property company.

Both Bates and Consolidated were entitled, and bound, to advise their shareholders that it was in their interest to vote against any resolution which might make the agreement of November 9 unconditional.

The judge added: "By January, 1974, it could be seen clearly enough that the Roeday game of Monopoly with other people's money had come to an end, and that the Vavasseur party was over."

Price freeze plea for metric switch

By Ronald Emmer

A code of practice to govern manufacturers' price rises during a period of changeover to metric packs has been recommended by the Price Commission.

Ideally, the commission says, manufacturers' selling and recommended retail prices should not be increased for two months while metrication is taking place. This would ensure that "metrication is not unjustifiably regarded with suspicion

by consumers who may well be confused by changes in pack sizes and in pack prices".

The commission recognises that the changeover could last more than two months and a freeze could, at a time of sharply rising costs, be an unfair burden for manufacturers.

Thus it has called for the code of practice to be negotiated with trade associations in order to allay public fears and to protect companies. It hopes there would be only "infrequent" exceptions to the freeze during changeover.

The Government is anxious

that the change to metric packs should avoid the public suspicion that it pushes up prices, as alleged with the change to decimal currency in 1971.

Yesterday's recommendation, contained in a commission report to Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, follows an investigation into the changeover in granulated sugar, biscuits, dried vegetables and salt.

The commission recommends that "although this may well be a convenient time for manufacturers to introduce a price change", it is a practice to be avoided "wherever possible".

The results show that in the

four product groups so far examined no price increases can be attributed to metrication. In fact, in six instances manufacturers used the switch to reduce prices.

Four took advantage of the change to implement a price increase already sanctioned by the commission at the same time as they introduced metric packs.

The commission recommends that "although this may well be a convenient time for manufacturers to introduce a price change", it is a practice to be avoided "wherever possible".

The results show that in the

Italy raises VAT and petrol prices

From John Earle

Rome, April 6

The Italian parliament today approved a government decree designed to moderate the effects of wage rises automatically linked to the cost of living, and to raise 1,400,000 lire (£933m) to lighten industry's social insurance charges.

Increases in value-added tax and in certain petroleum prices will provide funds for social insurance credits to be set against contributions paid by industrial firms for their employees.

The government hopes that this package of measures will be enough to enable the International Monetary Fund to release a standby credit of \$350m which Italy has been seeking since early last year.

The package, as approved by Parliament, no longer contains two measures originally part of the deal being negotiated with the IMF—a virtual ban on company wage increases, and the exclusion of VAT-induced price rises from calculation in indexed wage increases.

The trade unions, backed by the left-wing opposition, insisted on these clauses being dropped. Instead, the Government obtained their consent to a reweighting of the incidence of newspaper prices, local transport and electricity charges in the basket of items making up the cost of living index.

As a result, the rise in the index will be marginally less. Signor Gaetano Scammiati, the Treasury Minister, was sent to Washington last week to convince the IMF that no other compromise was possible.

The Government has, moreover, promised the unions that it will not raise the issue of reducing labour costs again before March, 1978, at the earliest, and that any further tax increases for this purpose will be made through direct and not indirect taxation.

UN report sees gloomy prospects for Europe

By Caroline Atkinson

A gloomy picture of the prospects for recovery in West Europe this year and for some time to come is painted in the latest annual survey of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, published today.

Unemployment is expected to rise further, as output in 1977 grows even more slowly—at 3 per cent on average—than last year.

Inflation, while moderating to an average 9 per cent from last year's 10½ per cent, will continue to be much higher in one group of typically weaker countries (including Britain) than in "low inflation" countries such as Germany. This exacerbates the balance of payments problems of the former group.

The hoped for expansion in world trade, which would enable the export-led growth of countries in balance of payments difficulties whose exports are otherwise slow, is unlikely to materialise. Trade volumes may grow at only half the rate experienced last year.

A sustained recovery as in the 1950s and 1960s, is not

expected to push the European economies back to full employment in the late 1970s.

This means that medium-term growth may be "on average well below the performance of recent decades".

Two main reasons for the poor outlook are advanced by the commission. Intractable inflation combined with high unemployment in many countries has shaken confidence in the ability of governments to manage their economies by "fine-tuning" of demand.

Many of them have reacted by adopting more restrictive policies, both fiscal and monetary, than at a similar stage in previous postwar business cycles.

The commission seems to be in two minds about the wisdom of this government restraint. On the one hand the report states emphatically that "concerted economic policies in the main industrialised countries could set off a boom that would rapidly bring their economies back to earlier levels of high capacity utilisation and low unemployment rates.

On the other hand a stimulus is ruled out on the ground that it would reignite an inflation only barely under control.

Private housing picks up

First signs of an improvement in private sector house-building came yesterday from the National House-Building Council which reported that in March applications for inspection rose to 11,336. This brings the total for the first quarter of the year to 26,680.

The council says that the improvement should continue in the second quarter, and notes that sales recently have also shown signs of picking up.

However, the Department of the Environment issued figures yesterday which show the sector still heavily depressed. In February only 14,700 houses and flats were started, compared

with more than 25,000 in the same month last year. Completions in the month numbered 22,100, a fall of 1,200 on the same comparative basis.

This means that seasonally adjusted starts in the three months December to February were 20 per cent down on the previous quarter, and 38 per cent below the total for the same period a year earlier. Total completions were down 10 per cent on both the previous quarter and a year earlier.

In the public sector starts fell 22 per cent on the previous three months, and were 45 per cent below the adjusted total for a year earlier.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its equipment and other goods. He is at present director of supplies to the Greater London Council. Mr Swallow, who is 57, has previously been controller of purchasing for GEC and a senior procurement executive with the Central Electricity Generating Board.

In his new job, he will be responsible for the whole of the Post Office's huge purchasing arrangements.

Mr Sydney Swallow has been named as the man who will have around £400m to spend in supplying the Post Office Corporation with its

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

GKN funds its capital spending programme

GKN has raised the embers and may have started a small fire in the rights issue market. By all accounts there is now a 'queue'—modest, it is true, by 1976 standards, but there nevertheless. And apparently it contains some big names. Institutions and investors will, of course, be happy to issue, like GKN's, in a company spending heavily on new capital projects, mostly in the United Kingdom, and the City will be anxious to show that it can give unstinting support to such ventures.

But the prospect of some large rights issues will not appeal to the market to quite the same extent.

GKN's issue, meanwhile, was launched into a weakish market at 265p, initially a discount of around 16 per cent of the 1976 dividend is stripped out. With the price down to 312p, by the end of the year, the historic rights yield is 6.5 per cent, though of course, around 7.1 per cent prospectively given that GKN hopes to pay 25 per cent more dividend for 1977.

So far as the balance-sheet is concerned the rights will reduce gearing from around 43 per cent at end-1976 to 30 per cent, but by the time GKN has capital spending commitments and, hopefully, gained control of Sachs it will be some 50 per cent.

The question, then, is what happens this year with outside estimates going for profits of £125m against last year's £97.75m? It seems that the satisfactory results which GKN is looking for and upon which will depend that 25 per cent dividend increase are likely but by no means a foregone conclusion.

The year has started well but more recently the pace has slackened, notably in steel, while automotive components demand is good, there are one or two other patchy, doubtful areas of concern for the future. Hopefully, though, GKN may have the chance to update its views on the 1977 outlook by May 3 when the offer closes. For the moment, though, the terms look reasonable, rather than attractive.

Final: 1976 (1975)
Capitalization £324m
Sales £324m (£265m)
Pre-tax profits £32.4m (£26.5m)
Earnings per share 44p (28.5p)
Dividend gross 15p (13.6p)

(17.24p)

W.H. Smith

Christmas
bonus

With consumer spending holding better than anticipated W.H. Smith set to work on its margins. In the all-important Christmas period, as a result, profit have come out well ahead of market expectations with a full-year pre-tax improvement of 39 per cent on a mere 22 per cent sales increase.

For the first time in some years newspaper circulation figures held steady in the face of cover price increases last autumn and Smith's wholesale volume dropped less than 2 per cent compared with the previous year's 7 per cent fall, even though loss of revenue as a result of Fleet Street disputes totalled to £1.25m.

With sales volume showing similar resistance to another round of price increases in February there are high hopes of a stronger performance from wholesaling in the current year. At the same time retail sales pace expansion should continue, while there are

strong grounds for believing that Smith is among those retailers least likely to be affected by any shift to more draconian price control measures later this year.

So, profits could well improve by as much as a fifth this year though the shares at 440p after yesterday's 15p climb seem to be anticipating much of this expansion in a p/e ratio of 10 and yield of 3.4 per cent.

Final 1976/77 (1975/76)
Capitalization £62.2m*
Sales £324m (£265m)
Pre-tax profits £15.63m (£11.25m)

Earnings per share 44p (28.5p)

*A' ordinary shares

RMC

Waiting for
the upturn

Ready Mixed Concrete's 1976 profit increase of 82 per cent at £2.2m confirms its recovery from the over-expansion of earlier years, and it is now in much better shape to meet the upturn when it comes. But in the meantime it is earning less than the £16.1m of 1973 and much of the recovery potential has been used up.

More than doubled profits in West Germany show what happens on a relatively small volume increase. The 11 per cent volume rise compares with a decline of getting on for 30 per cent since 1972/73 and there is a similar pattern to the 260 per cent profits leap from the rest of the world.

But volume gains in West Germany could fall to only 3 or 4 per cent for a profits rise of perhaps a fifth leaving the other overseas interests as the strongest performer with sharper volume gains still to be made in some countries.

Only a modest profits growth for the group to say £26m/£27m looks likely for 1977, which will hardly set the world on fire, but borrowings are down again (to £44m from £45m) despite the rise mostly overseas and the fact that capital spending this year will match cash flow instead of falling below the depreciation charge show that the management believes the past couple of years' medicine has cured the patient.

The yield of 9.4 per cent at 84p is compensation for those prepared to wait for growth which may be a long time coming.

Final: 1976 (1975)
Capitalization £32.2m
Sales £1.501m (£1.244m)
Pre-tax profits £9.775m (£6.65m)
Earnings per share 24.8p (16.8p)
Dividend gross 19.1563p (17.24p)

(17.24p)

Rowntree Mackintosh

Cocoa

SUMS

Rowntree Mackintosh's 36 per cent pre-tax rise to £30.3m is in line with its interim forecast that there would be some moderation in its second-half growth. Yet the shares eased 5p to 214p with the market looking for the moon and have shown little net gain over the past six months despite growing evidence that Rowntree is consolidating its trading over Cadbury, Schweppes and Mars.

True, some of the pre-tax advance is illusory with the £1.7m cut in interest charges accounting for about a fifth of that while there are also exchange gains of perhaps 5.4m. But even in the very competitive United Kingdom confectionery market last year,

Rowntree's brand leadership has meant some gain in market share while trading margins are only fractionally lower at 9.5 per cent, while exports and overseas markets are forging ahead nicely.

So, profits could well improve by as much as a fifth this year though the shares at 440p after yesterday's 15p climb seem to be anticipating much of this expansion in a p/e ratio of 10 and yield of 3.4 per cent.

Final: 1976/77 (1975/76)

Capitalization £62.2m*

Sales £324m (£265m)

Pre-tax profits £30.9m (£22.7m)

Earnings per share 37p (27p)

Dividend gross 11.25p (8.86p)

Insurers

Temporarily
out of favour

Insurance shares have led the market down in recent weeks as an unduly cautious reaction to the Tenerife air disaster which is unlikely to cost any individual composite group more than £500,000—combined with market indigestion in face of the underwriting task presented by Commercial Union and the Prudential's recent buying spree.

In this climate Phoenix and Sun Alliance's 1976 results are squarely within the range of market estimates at £24.5m and £27.8m pre-tax respectively, failed to impress. Sun's heavy subsidence claims, although expected, and indeed at £13.5m below most external estimates, left the shares friendless and 7p lower on the day at 408p.

Without the United States problems of the rest of the sector, and with a relatively low exposure to domestic house-holders business, GKN has repeated its 1975 performance by showing an underwriting surplus, albeit of a mere £3.5m on premium income up by a third at £56m.

Pre-tax profits up by 23 per cent to £61.1m helped the shares up 2p to 185p, although 1.5m of the rise comes from changes in the accounting treatment of its Australian company and a 19 per cent improvement in investment income, to £58.5m, compares unfavourably with Sun's 36 per cent rise to £46.7m and Phoenix's 33 per cent improvement to £32.2m.

However, since the timing of earlier rights issues dictates investment performance to a great extent GRE's efforts will no doubt fall into line with the others this year. None of the three looks likely to need an equity top up this year, despite the pace of premium growth.

GRE
Final: 1976 (1975)
Capitalization £53.7m
Sales £51.5m (£41.2m)
Pre-tax profits £22.9m (£12.6m)
Earnings per share 13.29 (7.5p)
Dividend gross 7.85p (7.23p)

Rowntree Mackintosh

Cocoa

SUMS

Rowntree Mackintosh's 36 per cent pre-tax rise to £30.3m is in line with its interim forecast that there would be some moderation in its second-half growth. Yet the shares eased 5p to 214p with the market looking for the moon and have shown little net gain over the past six months despite growing evidence that Rowntree is consolidating its trading over Cadbury, Schweppes and Mars.

True, some of the pre-tax advance is illusory with the £1.7m cut in interest charges accounting for about a fifth of that while there are also exchange gains of perhaps 5.4m. But even in the very competitive United Kingdom confectionery market last year,

the group has come out well ahead of market expectations with a full-year pre-tax improvement of 39 per cent on a mere 22 per cent sales increase.

For the first time in some years newspaper circulation figures held steady in the face of cover price increases last autumn and Smith's wholesale volume dropped less than 2 per cent compared with the previous year's 7 per cent fall, even though loss of revenue as a result of Fleet Street disputes totalled to £1.25m.

With sales volume showing similar resistance to another round of price increases in February there are high hopes of a stronger performance from wholesaling in the current year. At the same time retail sales pace expansion should continue, while there are

strong grounds for believing that Smith is among those retailers least likely to be affected by any shift to more draconian price control measures later this year.

So, profits could well improve by as much as a fifth this year though the shares at 440p after yesterday's 15p climb seem to be anticipating much of this expansion in a p/e ratio of 10 and yield of 3.4 per cent.

Final: 1976/77 (1975/76)

Capitalization £62.2m*

Sales £324m (£265m)

Pre-tax profits £30.9m (£22.7m)

Earnings per share 37p (27p)

Dividend gross 11.25p (8.86p)

SUN ALLIANCE & LONDON INSURANCE GROUP

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

MLR hopes spur demand for gilts

THE RESULTS FOR 1976 ARE SHOWN BELOW:		1976	1975
		£000	£000
Premium Income—Fire, Accident and Marine	426,136	348,258	
Underwriting Transfers:			
Fire and Accident	11,019	454	
Marine, Aviation and Transport	2,129	1,588	
Long-term Insurance Profits	46,709	34,408	
Investment Income	138	179	
Other Income, including Trustee Fees	37,967	35,721	
Less Loan Stock Interest	131	139	
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	37,836	35,582	
Less: U.K. and Overseas Taxation	15,931	15,880	
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	21,905	19,702	
Less: Minority Interests	142	178	
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	21,763	19,524	
COST OF DIVIDENDS	8,896	8,088	
PROFIT RETAINED	12,867	11,436	
EARNINGS PER SHARE	44.14p	42.98p	

As already foreshadowed, the year's underwriting results have been seriously affected by subsidence claims many of which are not yet settled but for which we have paid or provided £13.6m. In addition, the severe storms in early 1976 caused us losses totalling £4m in the United Kingdom, the rest of Europe and Canada.

While there were underlying improvements from several sections of our Home business, in the Home Accident Account there was a deterioration in claims experience in some of the liability classes which again resulted in an underwriting loss.

Overseas, a satisfactory profit was produced in Australia and results in Canada showed a further improvement, while U.S.A. Non-Marine business was less unprofitable than in 1975. Although underwriting conditions deteriorated in some territories there was an overall underwriting profit on Overseas business.

The 1974 Marine, Aviation and Transport account closed with a loss but after bringing in savings in the settlement of claims from earlier years it has now proved necessary to make a transfer from Profit and Loss Account. The Marine Fund increased from 138.3% to 143.1% of the year's premiums.

The valuation of the main Life Fund as at 31st December 1976 resulted in an increased transfer of profits to shareholders.

Investment income, which gained from higher interest rates and exchange appreciation as well as from the proceeds of the rights issue in June 1975, rose by 35.8%.

Dividends

The Directors intend to declare at the Annual General Meeting on 18th May, 1977 a final dividend of 9.245p per share, payable on 5th July next.

Dividend payments for the year will, therefore, amount to:

	Dividend	Tax Credit	Gross Dividend
Interim	8.800	4.738	13.538
Final	9.245	4.978	14.223
Total	18.045	9.716	27.761

This distribution compares with a gross equivalent dividend of 25.238p per share for 1975 and is the maximum allowed under current legislation.

If the rate of tax credit becomes 33/57th, it is the intention of the Directors to pass the benefit to the shareholders by way of a deferred final dividend for the year of 0.284p per share in order to maintain the equivalent gross amount.

Full Accounts and the Chairman's Statement will be posted to shareholders on the 22nd April, 1977.

Spurred by the hope of a small cut in the Minimum Lending Rate, gilt-edged stocks dominated proceedings as they rallied well from their recent weakness.

Equities had a far less successful time as the approach of the holiday and, incidentally, the end of the account, prompted further small selling. Profit-taking for the new financial year and more concern over the course of the incomes policy debate were additional bearish factors.

Longer dated gilts recovered steadily throughout the day and,

on the news that Davy International had bought out the stake built up by Babcock & Wilcox, Davy, off 7p to 18p, now has control of Morris and rival suitor Hawker Siddeley lost 4p to 49p after dropping out of the race.

Cavendish closed 4p up to 129p in the hope of further takeover moves but eased several pence after a denial while Land Value rose 1p to 22p on news of talks. Others speculatively wanted were Koda International, up 4p to 95p, Manganese Bronze 3p to 26p, and G. Dew 2p to 96p.

Dealers were pleased with the figures from W. H. Smith whose "A" shares led the way in the papers sector with a rise of 15p to 440p. News International 5p to 164.5p and British Printing 3p to 39p were others to benefit from profit statements, but weak spots were to be found in Bowater, down 6p to 182p and De La Rue which gave up 8p to 362p on profit-taking.

Terms of a loan agreement with the National Enterprise Board had Francis Shaw up 2p

by the close, "longs" were half a point better and "mediums" had scored gains of three-quarters in a reasonably brisk trade.

At the short end, official indications of a quarter-point MLR cut were a particular spur and by the end the average gain was five-eighths with selective high coupon stocks a shade better than that. The new "say" was fully subscribed.

The FT Index moved in a narrow range around the 400 mark and by the official close stood two points lower at 400.5.

Another market depressant came from GKN which not only disappointed with figures but also unveiled plans for a 567m rights issue, thought by some to be the forerunner of other sizable cash calls.

The shares dipped 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

The shares closed 14p to 312p and another engineering sector company to feature was Herbert Morris whose shares jumped 8p to 265p, after 274p,

by the close.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Bumper second half, maintained payout from British Printing

By Tony May

The better second half looked for at British Printing Corporation took the form of a 27.6 per cent leap in pre-tax profits to £3.8m. They were bigger than the profits for the whole of 1975, and left the group with a 43.5 per cent rise to £4.75m for the full year to January 1. Net sales rose 12.5 per cent to £43.5m, widening margins to 3.3 per cent from 2.5 per cent.

Shareholders are to collect a guaranteed dividend of 4.89p gross. Earnings a share were up from 4.6p to 6p. Mr Peter Robinson, chairman, says that the printing companies remained depressed in the second half year, but the packaging companies recovered strongly.

The group's trading profits was £8m, against £7.2m, and

included a net surplus from exchange conversion of £1.6m compared with £375,000 in 1975.

A breakdown of results shows that there are now signs of an improvement in printing, but it is unlikely to be significant in the first six months. He hopes that this will gather pace in the second six, given an upturn in the economy.

The group's paper packaging

companies were first into the depression, and first out of it.

Mr Robinson reports that the continuing upturn has given a net

surplus of £5.8m. This has

helped to raise net tangible

assets from 80p to 104p.

The good results pushed the

shares up 34p to 394p but the

yield is still 1.3 per cent.

Embassy Hotels goes to Allied Breweries

Allied Breweries, (Double Diamond beer to catering and hotels) has bought Embassy Hotels (Hyde Park) for £3.8m in 5.4m ordinary shares. Of these, 2.42m have been placed with institutions.

Embassy owns three hotels in central London, including the 154-room London Embassy Hotel, as well as numerous apartments. Earlier this year, Allied revealed that it was planning to invest the £16.6m on modernisation and expansion.

HOOTON & CO. LTD. Pre-tax loss of £1.5m and commercial investment down from £10.0m to £5.000 for half-year to February 28. Revenue available for distribution for full year expected to be in region of £180,000 (£119,000). Board expects gross dividend for year of 1.84p (0.52p).

HAMPTON GOLD MINING Royalty receipts for quarter to March 31, £454,000, making total of £1.3m for 54 weeks, against £675,000 for 48 weeks. Plans to test North Sea well 211/22-1 in May.

PEARL ASSURANCE Year Assurance directors, because of possible change in income tax basic rate for 1977-78, recommended an additional dividend of such amount (if 10% corresponds to any reduction in rate of related tax below 35/65ths but not below 33/67ths).

NATIONWIDE SHARE Purchase of Guinness Mahon & Co has agreed to buy BCA 75,558 Ordinary shares for cash at 9.75p per share. Previous announcement of purchase by Guinness Mahon & Co of 46,780 Nationwide Ordinary shares should now read 9,916p per share, not 10p as stated.

BATTU MATANG RUBBER

Total income of Battu Matang Rubber Plantations (1932) for half-year to March 31 up from £52,000 to £115,000. Pre-tax profits from 2.15p gross to 0.85p. Remained measures are taking effect.

STANNETTLEANDS

Greenall Whistlers' offer has been accepted on 85.79 per cent giving a stake of 88.12 per cent.

INV. COMBUSTION

Mr J. A. Talbot, chairman of International Combustion Holdings in which Sir Monty Finniston recently became a director, said the group continued to be active in search for suitable acquisition candidates. He was confident that 1977 profits would exceed those of 1976.

GODFREY DAVIS

Contracts exchanged for purchase of United Service Transport from Hercs Corp. Estimated consideration is some £300,000 cash.

LANKRO CHEMICALS

Lankro Chemicals and Glasswerk, of Cologne, have formed jointly-owned company, Lankro Chemicals Deutschland, to sell polycarbonate chemicals in Germany.

KADUNA SYNDICATE

Sales of fine ore for half-year to June 30 1976 up from £301,000 to £356,000. Pre-tax loss, £11,000, against profit of £6,000.

ALEXANDER STEPHEN

Stephens' assets at Govan sold. Proceeds covered cost of rundown in engineering, with enough over to repay preference in full and ordinary at par.

BABCOCK & WILCOX (US)

Group has been asked by Federal Trade Commission for special report on proposed bid from United Technologies which now plans to take a 50% share offer direct to shareholders.

WILLIAM BOULTON

Turnover for half-year to December 31 up from £8.6m to £8.42m and pre-tax profits from £452,000 to £455,000.

Briefly

BOWMAN & BODEN

Turnover for 1976 £7.5m (£5.2m) and pre-tax profits are £40.79 per cent.

BOUGAINVILLE COPPER

Bougainville Copper is discussing with its bankers a possible borrowing programme for 1978. The high level of capital expenditure in 1977 and 1978 necessitates additional borrowing, annual meeting told.

ROSERAUGH TEA

Stephens' has bought 18.150 ordinary shares in Roseraugh Tea (Holdings) a 50% share. This brings its stake to 55.2 per cent.

UK CAPITAL ISSUES

In March issues after redemptions £37.7m against minus £20.4m the month before and making £6.3m for first quarter 1977 against £357.6m same month 1976.

PHOENIX

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

PRELIMINARY PROFIT STATEMENT

RESULTS
The following are the preliminary results of the Phoenix group of companies for the year ended 31st December 1976, subject to audit, together with the audited results for the year 1975.

	1976	1975
PREMIUM INCOME	£m	£m
General	323.4	245.5
Long-term	60.8	42.8
	374.2	288.3
 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
Investment Income	32.2	24.3
Underwriting results:		
General	-8.4	-7.3
Long-term	1.8	1.7
Less expenses not charged to other accounts	24.6	18.7
0.1	0.5	
 PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	24.5	18.2
Less: Taxation	8.6	6.1
Minority interests	2.3	2.0
 NET PROFIT	12.6	11.1
Dividends	6.4	4.9
Net profit retained	7.2	6.2
Earnings per share	21.5p	20.8p

The geographical distribution of the general business is as follows:

	Premiums written	Underwriting balance		
	1976	1975	1976	1975
United Kingdom and Ireland:				
Home fire and accident	90.2	76.1	-1.4	1.3
Reinsurance subsidiaries	16.8	8.3	-0.7	-0.4
Marine - UK companies	21.9	20.6	-0.6	-1.2
Aviation - UK companies	5.7	4.0	0.2	0.3
	134.6	109.0	-2.5	-
Europe	51.0	32.7	-0.2	0.6
United States	70.2	50.3	-5.8	-3.9
Canada	24.7	17.7	0.3	-0.5
Elsewhere	42.9	35.8	-1.2	-3.5
	323.4	245.5	-9.4	-7.3

UNDERWRITING

In the United Kingdom the property account made a loss after providing £1.7 million for subsidence claims. Private car business showed a modest surplus but commercial vehicle and liability insurance an underwriting loss.

The improvement in the group's Canadian business has continued. In Australia the loss has been substantially reduced. With the exception of Denmark, results in Europe were disappointing.

The United States made an increased loss by comparison with the previous year but the fourth quarter's results were more encouraging. The operating ratios for the USA on the statutory basis are:

	1976	1975
Claims as percentage of earned premiums	79.8	77.8
Expenses as percentage of written premiums	27.4	28.8

Overseas currency transactions have been converted in the main at rates of exchange ruling at 31st December 1976. Business written through subsidiaries in the United States has been included at the rate of \$1.70 (1975 \$2.02) to the pound.

DIVIDEND
The directors recommend a final dividend of 5.167p (1975 4.687p) per share to be paid to members on the register at the close of business on 27th May 1977. This represents the maximum increase permitted. The date of payment will be 1st July 1977 and the cost £3.0 million.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
The annual general meeting will be held on Thursday 26th May 1977 at 12 noon. The annual report for 1976 will be issued on 3rd May.

OTC for Fred Parker as profits go down

By Richard Allen

Capital transfer tax problems have caused Frederick Parker, one of Britain's biggest family companies, to offer part of the group to outside shareholders. Shares in the Leicestershire-based construction equipment group will begin trading next Tuesday on the Over-The-Counter market run by M. J. H. Nightingale, the merchant bank.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Shares representing 83 per cent of the capital following a reconstruction have already been placed with institutions at 120p each.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Limited

RESULTS FOR 1976

Dividend

The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of such an amount as will produce with the appropriate tax credit a gross equivalent of 8.07892p per share, making a total gross equivalent for the year of 14.002p per share (1975: 12.7292p). The increased dividend is the maximum permitted under current regulations.

If approved at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 1st June 1977 a payment at the rate of 5.2513p per share in respect of the final dividend will be made on 2nd June to holders of Ordinary Shares whose names appear on the register at 25th April 1977, making with the interim payment made in January 1977 a total of 9.1013p per share on the Ordinary capital (1975: 8.27398p). Should the rate of Advance Corporation Tax for the year 1977/78 be reduced to 33/67ths an additional payment of 0.16158p per share will be made to shareholders as soon as practicable thereafter in order to maintain the equivalent gross distribution for the year.

Preliminary Profit Statement

The audited accounts for the year ended 31st December 1976 will be posted to shareholders on the 5th May 1977.

Subject to audit the results for the year are as follows:

	1976	1975
	£m	£m
Short-term premiums written (net of reinsurance)	560.7	427.1
Investment Income	58.5	49.2
Less Interest Payable	6.7	6.7
	51.8	42.5
Underwriting Results		
Short-term (Fire, Accident and Marine)	5.8	2.1
Long-term	5.5	5.0
	9.3	7.1
Profit before taxation	81.1	49.8
Less Taxation	28.6	24.7
Profit for year after taxation	32.5	24.8
Less Preference dividend and Minority Interests	1.4	0.6
Profit for year after taxation available to Ordinary shareholders	31.1	24.3
Ordinary Dividends		
Interim 3.85p per share	4.8	
Proposed 5.2513p	6.6	
Final *0.16158p per share	0.2	
Total 9.1013p per share (1975: 8.27398p)	11.6	10.4
Profit transferred to Retained Profits	£19.5m	£13.9m
Earnings per Ordinary share (after taxation)	24.3p	20.3p

*Subject to Advance Corporation Tax being reduced to 33/67ths

Underwriting profits have been achieved in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Brazil, the Far East, West Africa and on overseas business written in London. In Europe there has been no improvement, our operations in Germany and Holland suffering from heavy storm damage, intense competition and lack of increases in rates, although this was partly offset by good results in France. As a result of a change in Australian legislation and practice, the contribution made to the consolidated profit and loss account for 1976 by the short-term revenue profits from that country has been increased by £1.3 million (£0.8 million after tax). This is an extension to the Australian company of the policy previously applied to the accounts of our Canadian and German companies which are consolidated on the basis of accounts prepared in accordance with their own local legislation and practice. The Marine and Aviation account returned a useful profit but conditions in that market in the U.K. still give cause for concern. However, the recent tragic accident at Tenerife is not expected to result in any significant cost to the company.

The life figures have been excellent and the bonuses of the principal Life Fund — Guardian Assurance Company Limited — were increased last December.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance

Royal Exchange, London EC3V 3LS

Financial Year 1976

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE

Extract from the Annual Report

The Société Générale de Belgique in 1976

In his statement to the shareholders' meeting, which took place on the 15th of March, 1977, Mr P. E. CORBIAU, Governor, reminded his audience that the accounts for the 1976 financial year carried the imprint of the serious recession which struck the world in 1975, both in the operating results that are shown and in the particularly high depreciation which they foresee.

The dividends collected in 1976 amounted to 1,224 million BF, a decrease of 24.5% on those of the previous year.

Taking into account a moderate increase in overheads, the net profit for the year amounts to 764 million BF. The meeting decided to allocate this amount to the payment of a dividend amounting to 135 BF, net of tax, for each reserve Share, which implies a

deduction of 114 million BF on the sum carried forward and reduces this from 221 to 107 million BF.

The Société Générale de Belgique Group in 1976

The companies affiliated to the Société Générale de Belgique succeeded, on the whole, in making the most of the recovery that occurred in the first quarter to mitigate the more prejudicial effects of the 1975 crisis. The slowing down of the economic situation that subsequently made itself felt did not, however, enable them to release the necessary resources for implementing any considerable projects or extension programmes.

The stagnation and even shrinking of investments is, besides, a phenomenon that has been observed in many industrial countries; the report analyses this at length.

In its examination of the Group's activities, the report specially dwells on

three particularly significant aspects within the present economic context. The first of these is concerned with engineering contracts awarded by foreign countries and specially, those of the Third World; the second, with association contracts concluded with manufacturers in these same countries, and lastly, with the privileged position that the innovative function fills in our affiliated companies.

A characteristic example of the engineering contracts won is that which Sybreta concluded with Iraq worth 27,000 million BF. The supplies and services of Belgian origin, amounting to some 18,000 million BF, will involve close on 8,000 companies. They will guarantee 11,000 to 12,000 jobs for a year and lead to the payment of a total amount of salaries of 7 to 8 thousand million BF.

The Annual Report may be obtained, on request, from the

External Relations Department of the SOCIETE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE
13, rue Bredére—B 1000 BRUSSELS—BELGIUM

Tel: 02/513.88.55, extension 38.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Rollmakers fall 45 per cent but hold payout

From Peter Norman

Bon, April 6

Despite a continuing squeeze on the margin between interest paid and interest received, Deutsche Bank AG, West Germany's biggest bank lifted its operating profit before extraordinary items by 15 per cent in the first two months on this year compared with the same period of 1976.

Herr Wilhelm Christians, one of the two spokesmen of the Deutsche Bank managing board, said in Frankfurt that the interest margin had fallen to a level of only 25% per cent on turnover 16 per cent down at £14.8m. Machine tool equipment made profits of £47.4m—a dip of 25 per cent on turnover 10 per cent up at £6.5m.

Interest charges are steady at £21,000. With attributable profits falling from £1.09m to £60.3m, the board is holding the dividend at 15.78p gross. Earnings per share are 2.69p against 2.94p.

At half time the board warned that while profits were only down £1,000 to £710,000, there was no sign of an improvement for the rest of the year. Better trading conditions were looked for in 1977.

The group has been facing severe competition in exports markets, where business has been taken on at low prices in order to keep up the volume of production. The interim figures were hit by a strike at Cambridge.

Although Deutsche Bank's

Deutsche Bank beats squeeze to earn more

results last year were more than satisfactory—operating profits declined by only 12.5 per cent compared with the "super" banking year of 1975.

—Herr Christians went to great length to stress the cost pressures under which Germany's large joint stock universal banks were operating.

He said it would be the bank's task this year to improve the results on its credit business as far as possible, while setting the less profitable results of its branches against the more highly profitable activities conducted through the headquarters in Frankfurt.

Foreign business accounted

for shareholders registered on April 15, raising paid-up capital to £435m (about £21.5m) from £42.5m.

Alcan said the funds raised will be used to partly finance a previously reported expansion programme. The company is owned 70 per cent by Alcan Alumina and 30 per cent by a number of Australian institutions.—Reuter.

Nippon Mining doubts Indication deposit

Nippon Mining Co states its after-tax profit in year ended March is believed to have doubled to 24.350m yen (about £1.5m) from 12,700m yen the preceding year. Sales in about 17 per cent to 530,000 yen from 504,700 yen.

The company said the figures are bigger than the 31,000 yen forecast for the year.

It said the better business was due mainly to a decline in the cost of imported crude because of the appreciation of the yen which started from December.—Reuter.

Acta Life optimistic

Acta Life and Casualty Company of Switzerland, expects its long-term profit trend to continue along positive lines but less cyclical than in the past, Mr. John Fidler, the chairman, said.

Speaking at a conference to mark the listing of the company's shares on the bourses of Zurich, Basle and Geneva from April 19, he said the slowdown in United States inflation had had a positive influence on the development of insurance business because it made the pricing of insurance products easier.—Reuter.

Metal earnings fall

Earnings of Metallgesellschaft AG, the West German metal group, in the first five months of the 1976-77 year were above those of a year ago, but below the average for the second half 1975-76, Herr Jakobus Greven, the finance director, said.

Forecasts for the year, he said, are difficult after uncertainties on the international metal markets, especially in the case of zinc.

Mr Andre Batenburg, chairman, said a shareholders' meeting on April 29 will discuss the proposal.—Reuter.

Alcan (Aust) rights

Alcan Australia states that it will make a one-for-four rights issue of \$1 nominal shares at

Algemeene to expand

Algemeene Bank Nederlands (ABN) proposes to issue authorized share capital FFL100m (about £22.7m) to prepare for further expansion.

Its issued share capital as of 31st December 1976 was FFL414m and, said earlier that the balance sheet total rose to FFL559m last year.

Mr Andre Batenburg, chairman, said a shareholders' meeting on April 29 will discuss the proposal.—Reuter.

Half-Yearly Statement

Gold Fields

The unaudited results of the Group for the half-year ended 31 December 1976 are shown below together with the corresponding figures for the half-year to 31 December 1975 and those for the whole year to 30 June 1976.

	Half-year to 31.12.76 £'000	Half-year to 31.12.75 £'000	Whole year to 30.6.76 £'000
Net revenue of:			
Construction materials companies	5,743	5,893	13,199
Industrial and commercial companies	6,894	4,650	11,636
Mining companies	3,614	(302)	4,784
Dividends on investments	7,819	7,470	15,392
Profit on realisation of investments, less unrealised depreciation	2,367	2,717	6,834
Fees and sundry revenue	4,779	4,632	9,219
Administration, technical and general expenses	34,616	25,070	61,084
Interest on loan capital	4,412	4,233	8,395
Exceptional amounts written off in respect of mining subsidiaries	6,088	4,882	10,223
Exploration expenditure written off	2,415	1,844	4,260
Share of profit of associated companies	21,101	14,091	33,840
Profit before taxation	26,296	19,134	44,612
Estimated taxation:			
Group	32,228	11,870	15,212
Associated companies	642	330	768
Net Profit	13,426	6,714	28,632
Attributable to outside shareholders	1,533	(391)	6,108
Net profit attributable to the Shareholders of Consolidated Gold Fields Limited	11,873	7,105	22,524
Earnings per share (based on the average issued Ordinary share capital)	9.90p	5.91p	18.76p

Group Profit

Group profit before taxation amounted to £26,296,000, an increase of £1,162,000 compared with the corresponding period in the previous year.

Net revenue of the construction materials companies at £37,430,000 was higher by £2,850,000 due mainly to improved earnings from Amey Roadstone Corporation's construction and general haulage operations. Despite the continuing reduction in demand for their products, Amey's aggregate operations showed slightly improved profits.

Industrial and commercial companies' net revenue rose by £2,244,000 to £6,894,000. Earnings by Aztron Corporation were higher as a result of the acquisition of the Hyman-Michaels scrap metals business in July and improved performances by the steel distribution divisions. In the United Kingdom, Alumasc achieved a substantial increase in both turnover and profit.

The mining companies' operations resulted in a profit of £3,614,000 reflecting a favourable swing of approximately £3.7 million when compared with the same period in the previous year. In the Australian group, there were significant increases in the profits of Renison and Bellambi. Renison benefited mainly from higher tin prices whilst Bellambi's recovery was attributable to increased production. Associated Minerals Consolidated and Western Titanium were adversely affected by increased costs and a sharp reduction in zinc prices. Despite the Australian dollar devaluation in November, the Group's copper mines, Mount Lyell and Gwammona, continued to be unprofitable. The Wheal Jane mine in Cornwall experienced a strike in the early part of the year, but the improvement in the tin price resulted in a substantial reduction in the operating loss.

Despite a general reduction in the level of actual distributions by the South African gold mines, the Group's dividend income rose marginally to £7,819,000. This was due partly to exchange rate movements and partly to an increase in the amount of underlying South African taxation included in the grossed-up income.

Profit on realisation of investments was slightly lower at £2,367,000, after charging £6,385,000 (last year £4,332,000) in respect of unrealised depreciation. The heavier depreciation charge included approximately £4 million in respect of the Group's investment in the developing Deelkraal gold mine.

The Group's share of profit of the associated companies amounted to £5,195,000, of which £4,398,000 related to its 49 per cent interest in Gold Fields of South Africa. The latter's earnings were adversely affected by lower investment income but, due to the exchange rate movement together with improved results in other associated companies, the Group's income from this source showed a marginal increase.

The total taxation charge, at £12,870,000, absorbed a lower proportion of the profit than that for the corresponding period in 1975 which was

urn more

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Encouraging start to new year at Hoover

The first three months of 1977 have come and gone and Hoover has got off to an encouraging start. Mr P. C. Southam, told the annual meeting. Last year, Hoover's pre-tax profits slipped from £20.7m to £17m.

Shareholders were told that the general outlook for Hoover's appliances is showing some signs of improvement and, if all goes well, further progress may be expected both at home and abroad.

The future holds many uncertainties, but what I can say with complete conviction is that I am confident Hoover can and will move ahead," he added.

The board was disappointed by the Chancellor's failure to overturn VAT on Hoover's products. However, 15 million or 16 per cent of all homes in Britain have at least one Hoover line.

Pitney Bowes in a bit of a trick of achievements

Pitney Bowes, the largest limited kingdom mailing equipment manufacturer and exporter, had a record turnover in 1976 of £16.42m (up 25 per cent over 1975) and pre-tax profits (before tax and loan stock interest) jumped by 67 per cent to £1.5m.

Exports increased by 26 per cent to £6.4m accounting for 39 per cent of total sales. Mr J. Gilligan, the chairman, said that United Kingdom business had been strong with a noticeable acceleration in the fourth quarter, following the recent increases in the size of the sales force and improved training facilities.

The company achieved its objective of improving delivery times by quicker order turnaround, particularly for export, and ended the year with about 16 per cent less orders outstanding than in January.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Robert McBride

Sell pushing ahead. Robert McBride (Middleton) reports net pre-tax profits of £1.5m for 1976, against £1.05m. Turnover went up from £5.5m to £7.25m. The gross payment goes up from 13p to 6.75p, the maximum. Earnings per share rose from 27.6p to 30.5p. McBride makes domestic bleaches and detergents.

Sanderson Kayser

Last year, turnover of Sanderson Kayser rose from £22m to £10.57m and pre-tax profits from £740,000 to £140,000. Earnings per share, from £5.65p to 6.85p and the gross payment is going up from 5.5p to 6.05p.

Morris & Blakely Wall

Even though turnover rose from £8.6m to £7.65m last year, net pre-tax profits of Morris & Blakely Wall Papers fell from £275,000 to £255,000. Earnings per share dived from 7.95p to 3.75p, but the gross payment is up to 6.35p.

Resonader Acc's

91%

Shelley Trust 14%

Williams & Glyn's 9%

£7.450 deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 5.5%, up to £15,000, 6.4%, over £20,000 6.4%.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank 91%

Consolidated Credits 91%

First London Secs 94%

C. Hoare & Co. 91%

Lloyds Bank 91%

Midland Bank 91%

Nat. Westminster 94%

Resonader Acc's 91%

Shelley Trust 14%

Williams & Glyn's 9%

£7.450 deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 5.5%, up to £15,000, 6.4%, over £20,000 6.4%.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the company will be held on Monday, April 1977, at 11 a.m. at the General Office of the Company, 1 Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1JG.

BUSINESS

To receive the Reports of the Board of Directors, the "Collage des Commissaires", and the Auditor.

To approve the Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account and the appropriation of Profits, for the year ended December, 1976.

To give discharge to the Directors and "Commissaires" for their services.

To elect Directors and "Commissaires".

To consider and approve the holders of share warrants entitled to attend or be represented at the meeting.

To issue a Certificate of their holding in an Authorised Depository, at a five business days before the date of the meeting.

To receive the Report of the Royal Belgian Institute of Science and Technology.

To receive the Report of the Royal Belgian Institute of Science and Technology.

To receive the Report of the Royal Belgian Institute of Science and Technology.

To receive the Report of the Royal Belgian Institute of Science and Technology.

To receive the Report of the Royal Belgian Institute of Science and Technology.

To receive the Report of the Royal Belgian Institute of Science and Technology.

To receive the Report of the Royal Belgian Institute of Science and Technology.

To receive the Report of the Royal Belgian Institute of Science and Technology.

To receive the Report of the Royal Belgian Institute of Science and Technology.

Commodities

COPPER Dealers said that recent movements had been generally upward. They gained 15p on the 25th, 10p on the 26th, 10p on the 27th, 15p on the 28th, 10p on the 29th, 10p on the 30th, 10p on the 31st, 10p on the 1st, 10p on the 2nd, 10p on the 3rd, 10p on the 4th, 10p on the 5th, 10p on the 6th, 10p on the 7th, 10p on the 8th, 10p on the 9th, 10p on the 10th, 10p on the 11th, 10p on the 12th, 10p on the 13th, 10p on the 14th, 10p on the 15th, 10p on the 16th, 10p on the 17th, 10p on the 18th, 10p on the 19th, 10p on the 20th, 10p on the 21st, 10p on the 22nd, 10p on the 23rd, 10p on the 24th, 10p on the 25th, 10p on the 26th, 10p on the 27th, 10p on the 28th, 10p on the 29th, 10p on the 30th, 10p on the 31st, 10p on the 1st, 10p on the 2nd, 10p on the 3rd, 10p on the 4th, 10p on the 5th, 10p on the 6th, 10p on the 7th, 10p on the 8th, 10p on the 9th, 10p on the 10th, 10p on the 11th, 10p on the 12th, 10p on the 13th, 10p on the 14th, 10p on the 15th, 10p on the 16th, 10p on the 17th, 10p on the 18th, 10p on the 19th, 10p on the 20th, 10p on the 21st, 10p on the 22nd, 10p on the 23rd, 10p on the 24th, 10p on the 25th, 10p on the 26th, 10p on the 27th, 10p on the 28th, 10p on the 29th, 10p on the 30th, 10p on the 31st, 10p on the 1st, 10p on the 2nd, 10p on the 3rd, 10p on the 4th, 10p on the 5th, 10p on the 6th, 10p on the 7th, 10p on the 8th, 10p on the 9th, 10p on the 10th, 10p on the 11th, 10p on the 12th, 10p on the 13th, 10p on the 14th, 10p on the 15th, 10p on the 16th, 10p on the 17th, 10p on the 18th, 10p on the 19th, 10p on the 20th, 10p on the 21st, 10p on the 22nd, 10p on the 23rd, 10p on the 24th, 10p on the 25th, 10p on the 26th, 10p on the 27th, 10p on the 28th, 10p on the 29th, 10p on the 30th, 10p on the 31st, 10p on the 1st, 10p on the 2nd, 10p on the 3rd, 10p on the 4th, 10p on the 5th, 10p on the 6th, 10p on the 7th, 10p on the 8th, 10p on the 9th, 10p on the 10th, 10p on the 11th, 10p on the 12th, 10p on the 13th, 10p on the 14th, 10p on the 15th, 10p on the 16th, 10p on the 17th, 10p on the 18th, 10p on the 19th, 10p on the 20th, 10p on the 21st, 10p on the 22nd, 10p on the 23rd, 10p on the 24th, 10p on the 25th, 10p on the 26th, 10p on the 27th, 10p on the 28th, 10p on the 29th, 10p on the 30th, 10p on the 31st, 10p on the 1st, 10p on the 2nd, 10p on the 3rd, 10p on the 4th, 10p on the 5th, 10p on the 6th, 10p on the 7th, 10p on the 8th, 10p on the 9th, 10p on the 10th, 10p on the 11th, 10p on the 12th, 10p on the 13th, 10p on the 14th, 10p on the 15th, 10p on the 16th, 10p on the 17th, 10p on the 18th, 10p on the 19th, 10p on the 20th, 10p on the 21st, 10p on the 22nd, 10p on the 23rd, 10p on the 24th, 10p on the 25th, 10p on the 26th, 10p on the 27th, 10p on the 28th, 10p on the 29th, 10p on the 30th, 10p on the 31st, 10p on the 1st, 10p on the 2nd, 10p on the 3rd, 10p on the 4th, 10p on the 5th, 10p on the 6th, 10p on the 7th, 10p on the 8th, 10p on the 9th, 10p on the 10th, 10p on the 11th, 10p on the 12th, 10p on the 13th, 10p on the 14th, 10p on the 15th, 10p on the 16th, 10p on the 17th, 10p on the 18th, 10p on the 19th, 10p on the 20th, 10p on the 21st, 10p on the 22nd, 10p on the 23rd, 10p on the 24th, 10p on the 25th, 10p on the 26th, 10p on the 27th, 10p on the 28th, 10p on the 29th, 10p on the 30th, 10p on the 31st, 10p on the 1st, 10p on the 2nd, 10p on the 3rd, 10p on the 4th, 10p on the 5th, 10p on the 6th, 10p on the 7th, 10p on the 8th, 10p on the 9th, 10p on the 10th, 10p on the 11th, 10p on the 12th, 10p on the 13th, 10p on the 14th, 10p on the 15th, 10p on the 16th, 10p on the 17th, 10p on the 18th, 10p on the 19th, 10p on the 20th, 10p on the 21st, 10p on the 22nd, 10p on the 23rd, 10p on the 24th, 10p on the 25th, 10p on the 26th, 10p on the 27th, 10p on the 28th, 10p on the 29th, 10p on the 30th, 10p on the 31st, 10p on the 1st, 10p on the 2nd, 10p on the 3rd, 10p on the 4th, 10p on the 5th, 10p on the 6th, 10p on the 7th, 10p on the 8th, 10p on the 9th, 10p on the 10th, 10p on the 11th, 10p on the 12th, 10p on the 13th, 10p on the 14th, 10p on the 15th, 10p on the 16th, 10p on the 17th, 10p on the 18th, 10p on the 19th, 10p on the 20th, 10p on the 21st, 10p on the 22nd, 10p on the 23rd, 10p on the 24th, 10p on the 25th, 10p on the 26th, 10p on the 27th, 10p on the 28th, 10p on the 29th, 10p on the 30th, 10p on the 31st, 10p on the 1st, 10p on the 2nd, 10p on the 3rd, 10p on the 4th, 10p on the 5th, 10p on the 6th, 10p on the 7th, 10p on the 8th, 10p on the 9th, 10p on the 10th, 10p on the 11th, 10p on the 12th, 10p on the 13th, 10p on the 14th, 10p on the 15th, 10p on the 16th, 10p on the 17th, 10p on the 18th, 10p on the 19th, 10p on the 20th, 10p on the 21st, 10p on the 22nd, 10p on the 23rd, 10p on the 24th, 10p on the 25th, 10p on the 26th, 10p on the 27th, 10p on the 28th, 10p on the 29th, 10p on the 30th, 10p on the 31st, 10p on the 1st, 10p on the 2nd, 10p on the 3rd, 10p on the 4th, 10p on the 5th, 10p on the 6th, 10p on the 7th, 10p on the 8th, 10p on the 9th, 10p on the 10th, 10p on the 11th, 10p on the 12th, 10p on the 13th, 10p on the 14th, 10p on the 15th, 10p on the 16th, 10p on the 17th, 10p on the 18th, 10p on the 19th, 10p on the 20th, 10p on the 21st, 10p on the 22nd, 10p on the 23rd, 10p on the 24th, 10p on the 25th, 10p on the 26th, 10p on the 27th, 10p on the 28th, 10p on the 29th, 10p on the 30th, 10p on the 31st, 10p on the 1st, 10p on the 2nd, 10p on the 3rd, 10p on the 4th, 10p on the 5th, 10p on the 6th, 10p on the 7th, 10p on the 8th, 10p on the 9th, 10p on the 10th, 10p on the 11th, 10p on the 12th, 10p on the 13th, 10p on the 14th, 10p on the 15th, 10p on the 16th, 10p on the 17th, 10p on the 18th, 10p on the 19th, 10p on the 20th, 10p on the 21st, 10p on the 22nd, 10p on the 23rd, 10p on the 24th, 10p on the 25th, 10p on the 26th, 10p on the 27th, 10p on the 28th, 10p on the 29th, 10p on the 30th, 10p on the 31st, 10p on the 1st, 10p on the 2nd, 10p on the 3rd, 10p on the 4th, 10p on the 5th, 10p on the 6th, 10p on the 7th, 10p on the 8th, 10p on the 9th, 10p on the 10th, 10p on the 11th, 10p on the 12th, 10p on the 13th, 10p on the 14th, 10p on the 15th, 10p on the 16th, 10p on the 17th, 10p on the 18th, 10p on the 19th, 10p on the 20th, 10p on the 21st, 10p on the 22nd, 10p on the 23rd, 10p on the 24th, 10p on the 25th, 10p on the 26th, 10p on the 27th, 10p on the 28th, 10p on the 29th, 10p on the 30th, 10p on the 31st, 10p on the 1st, 10p on the 2nd, 10p on the 3rd, 10p on the 4th, 10p on the 5th, 10p on the 6th, 10p on the 7th, 10p on the 8th, 10p on the 9th, 10p on the 10th, 10p on the 11th, 10p on the 12th, 10p on the 13th, 10p on the 14th, 10p on the 15th, 10p on the 16th, 10p on the 17th, 10p on the 18th, 10p on the 19th, 10p on the 20th, 10p on the 21st, 10p on the 22nd, 10p on the 23rd, 10p on the 24th, 10p on the 25th, 10p on the 26th, 10p on the 27th, 10p on the 28th, 10p on the 29th, 10p on the 30th, 10p on the 31st, 10p on the 1st, 10p on the 2nd, 10p on the 3rd, 10p on the 4th, 10p on the 5th, 10p on the 6th, 10p on the 7th, 10p on the 8th, 10p on the 9th, 10p on the 10th, 10p on the 11th, 10p on the 12th, 10p on the 13th, 10p on the 14th, 10p on the 15th, 10p on the 16th, 10p on the 17th, 10p on the 18th, 10p on the 19th, 10p on the 20th, 10p on the 21st, 10p on the 22nd, 10p on the 23rd, 10p on the 24th, 10p on the 25th, 10p on the 26th, 10p on the 27th, 10p on the 28th, 10p on the 29th, 10p on the 30th, 10p on the 31st, 10p on the 1st, 10p on the 2nd, 10p on the 3rd, 10p on the 4th, 10p on the 5th, 10p on the 6th, 10p on the 7th, 10p on the 8th, 10p on the 9th, 10p on the 10th, 10p on the 11th, 10p on the 12th, 10p on the 13th, 10p on the 14th, 10p on the 15th, 10p on the 16th, 10p on the 17th, 10p on the 18th, 10p on the 19th, 10p on the 20th, 10p on the 21st, 10p on the 22nd, 10p on the 23rd, 10p on the 24th, 10p on the 25th, 10p on the 26th, 10p on the 27th, 10p on the 28th, 10p on the 29th, 10p on the 30th, 10p on the 31st, 10p on the 1st, 10p on the 2nd, 10p on the 3rd, 10p on the 4th, 10p on the 5th, 10p on the 6th, 10p on the 7th, 10p on the 8th, 10p on the 9th, 10p on the 10th, 10p on the 11th, 10p on the 12th, 10p on the 13th, 10p on the 14th, 10p on the 15th, 10p on the 16th, 10p on the 17th, 10p on the 18th, 10p on the 19th, 10p on the 20th, 10p on the 21st, 10p on the 22nd, 10

Stock Exchange Prices

Small selling

Account Days : Dealings Began, March 28, Dealings End, April 7. § Contango Day, April 12. Settlement Day, April 20.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Commercial Services

MADE IN ITALY

WHAT
ITALIAN
PRODUCTS
INTEREST
YOU?

Let us know. It will be our pleasure to send you free information on the best Italian products.

COMMERCIO ESTERNO
Modelli del Commercio
CORSO VITTORIO EMANUELE 15 - MILAN (ITALY)
edited by the ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR FOREIGN TRADE

TELEX SPEEDS up business. Use our fast, economical and confidential Tlx Services. 01-364 7633.

Investment and Finance

LIFFE POLICIES and executions under rules sold in London and abroad. Trust Income Mortgages, etc. Life Policies, Annuities, etc. Mortgages, Bonds and Consols. London, E.C. 2.

TRANSFER BOOKS

BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS BOARD Notice of the Register that the Southampton Harbour Board will be closed from 11th April, 1977 to 20th April, 1977 for preparation of interest warrants.

C. T. DOLLMORE, Registrar, Town Quay Office, Southampton, 11th April, 1977.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL'S 5% REMEMBRANCE BANK 1/2% E.A.C.

Barclays Bank, London and International Limited, Registered Office, Cheapside, WA1 9EU hereby gives notice that the interest on the balances of the several accounts in the name of the several account holders on the 20th April 1977 will be withdrawn.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of TONY'S CONFECT CO. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 1st MARCH AND PLACE OF FIRST CREDITORS 20th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 1st MARCH AND PLACE OF FIRST CREDITORS 20th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 1st MARCH AND PLACE OF FIRST CREDITORS 20th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of VENTRIUS BUILDERS' COMPANY. Nature of Business: Confectioners. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 21st FEBRUARY, 1977.

CREDITORS 26th April, 1977, at Room 200, Atlantic House, 110, Vauxhall, London, EC1V 2ED at 10.00 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 10.30 o'clock.

W. J. CHRISTMAS Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

